A HEART-RENDING CRY
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. V NO. 96 BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Portsaid, and Marseilles.

Steamers will also be despatched to Australia and to the Straits, China and Japan.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

HOLIDAY TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

In view of the difficulties now attendant on passages to Europe, the P. and O. Company beg to announce that arrangements have been made to introduce special six months' Holiday Return Tickets to Australia and New Zealand. Many of the P. and O. Company's outward and homeward Australian Mail steamers will call at Bombay during the next few months and they will have ample room for any passengers desirous of visiting Australasia.

Six months' Holiday Return Tickets.

	1st Saloon Rs.	2nd Saloon. Rs.
To Melbourne	630	450
To Sydney	690	480
To New Zealand (Auckland and Wellington)	870	660
24 Months' Return Tickets.		
To Melbourne	900	675
To Sydney	945	720
To New Zealand	1,080	855

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
19, Rampart Row.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

EMPTY TINS AND BOXES.

We hold large stocks of second hand empty kerosine oil tins and boxes suitable for the filling of vegetable oils, etc and sell the same at moderate rates. Also we make contracts with oil mills and other buyers to supply any quantity for long periods : fixed rates.

Intending buyers should communicate with

AHMED HUSEIN & CO.
Khadak Mandvi Post,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,657.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS AND SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.

MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.

Head Office: Barbhai Mohalla, Post No. 3, BOMBAY.

Telegraphs: "GOODWILL." Telephone No. 2709.

BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.

Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).

AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact, many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be *Kaminia Oil*.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custod realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Pekin	
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Capital Paid up ..... Yen 15,000,000.
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 1,350,000.

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankau	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	New York	Yokohama
Kobe	Osaka	etc.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busrah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokchama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoilo	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, Loudon City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon	
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco	
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai	
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew	
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore	
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya	
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh	
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin	
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau	
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo	
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama	
Ipoh	Rangoon		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants, Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

THE ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—H. M. MEHTA & Co.

Policyholders can vote at meetings of the Company and thus have a voice in its management.

Funds are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act.

The Rates of Premiums are equitable for India, and the lowest that can with safety be offered to the assured.

Policies issued on most liberal conditions and unnecessary restrictions abolished.

For Prospectus, forms and other particulars, please apply to:—

N. B. LALA,
Secretary.

123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay.

WANTED—Influential and active Agents throughout India and elsewhere.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

HOTELS

W. the Sign of
GOOD SERVICE
A. VIANELLI,
Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

CORONATION DURBAR RESTAURANT.

21, Church Gate Street, Fort,

Breakfast, Tiffin and Moglai Dinner ready at any time.

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD
DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk.

SALE BY AUCTION

MENESSE & CO.

35 HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 840 BALES OF HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at Colaba Cotton Green, behind the Exchange, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned the following cotton salved from the late fire that occurred at Colaba in Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co. Ltd's Jatha:—

The above will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 300 BALES OF GREY YARN AND 169 BAGS HEMMAJ.

Under instruction from Messrs. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Colaba Sassoon Dock Reclamation on the plots of Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd., on account of the concerned the undermentioned damaged grey yarn:—

EX S. S. "RANGOON MARU."

About 300 bales of grey yarn shipped by Messrs. Tata Sons, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co., W. H. Brady and Co.

About 169 bags Hemmage shipped by Messrs. Ismail Nowroji and Co.

The above will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of the purchaser.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2,200 BALES OF HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

Under instructions from Messrs. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 24th April, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Colaba, Sassoon Dock Reclamation on the plots of Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd., on account of the concerned the undermentioned damaged cotton:—

EX. S. S. "RANGOON MARU."

About 2,200 bales stated to be high class stapled cotton shipped by Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd., The Japan Cotton Trading Coy. Gosho Goshi Kaisha and others.

The above will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of the purchaser.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 70 CASES, SARDINES.

Messrs. MENNESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 23rd April, 1917, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, by order of the Office concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Jamsetjee K. Desai, Provision Merchant, of Crawford Market, the following goods:—

50 cases, sardines in Tomato.
20 cases, sardines in oil.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1917.

BENNETT & CO.

NO 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF HESSIAN CLOTH AND HOOP IRON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at "H" shed, Princes Dock, on account of the concerned:—

From Porbandar to Bombay per Ex. S. S. Netravati.

4 bales of Hessian Cloth and 45 bundles of hoop iron slightly damaged by sea water.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT CHINCH BUNDER ROAD.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by public auction on plot No. 20, Chinch Bunder Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.) the following plots for the term of 999 years.

Lot No. 1.—A very valuable corner plot; known as plot No. 1 Nowroji Hill Estate containing 387 square yards situate at the junction of Chinch Bunder and 1st Chinch Bunder Roads having frontages of about 150 feet.

Lot No. 2.—An excellent building plot; known as plot No. 3 area about 607 square yards frontage of 54 ft. to Chinch Bunder Road with additional means of access from the 25 ft. road in the rear.

Lot No. 3.—A valuable building site known as plot No. 16 situate on the West side of Chinch Bunder Road area 590 square yards frontage of 62ft. 6 inches. The plot overlooks an area which will eventually be laid out as a play ground.

Lot No. 4.—A similar plot known as plot No. 19 area 590 square yards.

Lot No. 5.—Very valuable corner plot known as plot No. 20. Frontage about 125ft. to Chinch Bunder and 1st Chinch Bunder Road, area 511 square yards.

For further particulars, plans, agreements and building rules apply to the Board's Land Manager or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS STAPLE COTTON.

SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Apollo Reclamation ground Khimji Visram's Jatha No. 69, on account of the concerned:—

About 600 full pressed bales of Khimji Vishram's Cotton (Bengal and Viramgaum) slightly damaged by fire and water.

Also a large heap of Loose Cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 23rd April 1917.

PICTURES & PHOTOS

Framed Smartly at the Cheapest Rates!

KING & CO.,
Next to Evans Fraser's
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words), or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING-DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local ..... Rs. 30 per annum.
Up-Country ..... Rs. 35 per annum.
Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1888. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

BEST BRITISH MAKE CARBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Typecopying work done neatly and accurately. Typewriter Repairs a specialty. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO. 3

MAIL MOTORS TO MAHABLESHWAR.—One Mail Motor leaves Wathar daily at 8 a.m. One Mail Motor leaves Wathar daily at 11-30 a.m. Motor Lorries for servants and luggage leave Wathar at about 7 a.m.

Reserved Cars can be had at any time from Wathar or Poona. Cars or seats required from Wathar to be booked at FRENCHMAN, BREARLEY & Co., Mahableshwar.

Cars from Poona to be booked at FRENCHMAN, BREARLEY & Co., Poona.

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 4 Medows Street, Fort.

EDUCATIONAL.

MR. K. F. MADAN, B.A.'s NEW MATRICULATION MATHEMATICS CLASS will restart working for 1918 Exams. at Grant Road and/or Fort from 11th June For particulars and terms write opp. Post Office, Mahim. 873

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for Prompt, Reliable, and High Class Repair at lowest rate under personal supervision of our expert Automobile Engineer from London. Guarantee entire satisfaction. Motor Cars for sale and for hire. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES & MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Ltd., Hughes Road, Chawpatty, Bombay. B

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Two qualified experienced COMPOUNDERS for Hospital, Palanpur. Pay Rs. 25 and Rs. 15. Apply to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Palanpur State. 7801

WANTED—A CLERK by European Cotton Firm. Must be quick and accurate at figures. Apply Box No. 730, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7847

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—MATE and SECOND OFFICER Permanent job for suitable men. Apply sharp to Box No. 728, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7844

WANTED—Experienced EUROPEAN ASSISTANT MISTRESS for Bishop's High School, Poona, non-resident. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating experience to the HEAD MASTER. 7846

WANTED—SOME CLERKS for one of the Local Mills Preference will be given to those who have served in the said department. Candidates should apply stating salary with testimonials to Box No. 725, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7834

WANTED—TWO SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS, one senior for two years, pay according to qualifications, another junior for one and a half year. Pay Rs. 40 house-rent Rs. 5. Applications should reach upto 1st May with copies of certificates which are not to be returned.

DIWAN,
7770 Banswara State, Rajputana.

WANTED.

A L.C.E. of ten years' standing is open to engagement or wishes to be a Partner in an engineering firm. State terms to Box No. 727, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7842

A DENTAL SURGEON in Bombay has a vacancy for a pupil to learn Dentistry. For premium and particulars apply to Box No. 733, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7862

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A number of new or second-hand LANCASHIRE BOILER SHELLS, 96 or 84 inches diameter. All must be in good order and of the same diameter, but thickness immaterial. Apply to Box No. 734, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7865

WANTED—Trustworthy and reliable CORRESPONDENTS who are in a position to supply correct information relating to Indian progress in Commerce, Industry, Politics and Education in the Bombay Presidency. Good terms offered to really capable men. Apply to Box No. 732, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7859

FRENCH INSTITUTE.

THOBURN HOUSE, APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC CLASSES, 2 hours a week, Rs. 8 per month.
PRIVATE LESSONS by a lady member of the staff at pupil's house if desired. Lessons by CORRESPONDENCE. TRANSLATIONS. Very MODERATE charges.
SALLE FRANCAISE: Wednesdays, Saturdays, 6 to 8.
All FEES payable in ADVANCE.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Torpedo-body four cylinder "BERLIET CAR" newly overhauled and painted in excellent running order. Apply to P. G. MERCHANT, Behind Girgaum Post Office. 7819

FOR SALE—A Dodge MOTOR TAXI, complete with all materials and used for a few months, is to be sold in working order. For further particulars write to Box No. 731, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7857

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 1160/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advts. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

FOR SALE—6in. TROUGHTON & SIMS THEODOLITE; STADIA WIRES; ILLUMINATED AXIS; divided to 20 seconds. Recently overhauled by the makers and in good condition. Write to C. H. SOUTHWELL, LONAVLA. 7863

WE now stock special sets of 6 to 12 superior 4 levers brass Padlocks all alike with only one key in duplicate to pass all padlocks in the set obviating the carriage of a heavy bunch of keys. For quotations apply to R. H. PATUCK & Co., 14, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET

FOR HINDUS, commodious FLATS in Ridge View at Vatchagandhi Road, Gamdevi, new buildings, latest arrangements. Apply on the PREMISES. 7861

KHANDALA—SOONA CAZA, fully furnished 4 bed rooms, hall, etc. For rent please enquire of MERWANJI & BANA, 60, Tamarind Lane, Fort. 7860

TO BE LET—From the 1st of May, three STOREYS, well-ventilated and situated at Bhindi Bazar, now occupied by the Government Telegraph Office. Apply to PREMJI GOCULDAS, c/o Dialbhoy Purshotam's Shop (in the same House), Bhindi Bazar. 7858

TO LET—One GROUND FLAT in Motilal Buildings, Belasis Road, suitable for residences.
(1) A PLOT OF LAND, at Foras Road, where Bullock Carts stand for lease by month or year. For particulars apply to:
MANAGER,
R./B. Motilal Pitty Mill,
7825 Tardeo, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

WANTED.

THE PUBLIC to know that a Cigarette Manufactory has recently been opened at 80, Hill Road, Bandra (Bombay), worked entirely by up-to-date machinery and power-cigarettes are manufactured from selected leaf tobacco, carefully cured and highly blended. The daily output is about (Five Lakhs) 5,00,000 cigarettes. Cigarettes and Pipe Tobaccos are largely available.
Good opportunity for Tobacconists. Specially exporters to Basra, Bagdad and other parts also to Military suppliers. For particulars please apply to
THE INDO-BRITISH TOBACCO Co.,
80, Hill Road,
BANDRA P. O.
7819.

TO BE LET.

A BUNGALOW on the Chinchpugli Parel Tank Road, No. 29, Bombay, on the Hill with the accommodations of 4 side rooms, dining room, the Middle Hall (Drawing room) with big Varandas on the front and back with a big Porch on which stands a spacious Bed room with two windows on all four sides airy having a view of Kurla, Mahalaxmi, Bandra, Bombay, and all surroundings. The Bungalow has got a large garden with a compound of 17,000 yards well furnished with fruit trees, Alphonso, Pier Mangoes etc., flowers of varieties with pots. A small double storied open air Tea House, Kitchen, stable accommodating 3 horses carriages and syces. Servants' Out-houses, store rooms, closets and privies. The rent will be Rs. 225 per month including the use of fruits and flowers, etc., in the compound, otherwise Rs. 200 per mensem exluding the use of fruits and flowers.
The Bungalow belongs to the Late Dr. Weir, who was Health Officer, Bombay Municipality.
Please apply to H. H. W. C/o., Messrs. King King and Co., Post Box No. 110, Bombay. 7808

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE UNDERMENTIONED SHARES have been vested in the undersigned by the Government of India under section 7 of the Enemy Trading Act, 1916. Persons having claims or liens against these shares are required to register same with the undersigned on or before 17th May, 1917, failing which no claim or lien will be recognised and the shares will be dealt with in such manner as the undersigned may deem proper:—

Name of shareholder.	Name of the Company in which the shares are held.	Number of shares.	Numbers which the shares bear.	Class of shares.	Face value each share. Rs.	a.
Carl J.Ch. Mensendieck ..	Katni Cement and Industrial Co., Ltd. ..	1	5783 ..	Ordinary ..	100	0
Do. ..	Do. ..	1	909 ..	Preference ..	100	0
Alfred Otto Baurle ..	Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.	60	1856 to 1905 and 46155 to 46164.	Ordinary ..	10	0
Do. ..	Standard Mills Co., Ltd. ..	4	A208, A275, A355 and A314 ..	Quarter shares ..	125	0
Do. ..	Swan Mills Ltd. ..	15	612, 613, 618 to 620, 1399 to 1408	....	250	0
Do. ..	Textile Manufacturing Co., Ltd. ..	7	460, 1209, 1230, 2005, 2606, 592, 2634 ..	Ordinary ..	500	0
Do. ..	Bank of India, Ltd. ..	15	57782 to 57788, 11701-03, 26564-68 ..	....	100	0
Josef Blum ..	Do. ..	6	2670/75 ..	....	100	0
Conrad Frank ..	Do. ..	20	2644-63 ..	....	100	0
Gustav Herman Erner ..	Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd. ..	100	O 79801-79850; O 147774-147803; O 160227-160246 ..	Ordinary ..	75	0
Do. ..	Do. ..	10	D 6266-6270; D 13278-13282 ..	Deferred ..	30	0
O. Meyer ..	Do. ..	10	O 76914-76918; O 28050-28063 ..	Ordinary ..	75	0
Do. ..	Do. ..	1	D 5962 ..	Deferred ..	30	0
Joseph Thyssen ..	Do. ..	12	P 24388-24399 ..	Preference ..	150	0
August Thyssen ..	Do. ..	37	P 24351-24387 ..	Preference ..	150	0
Robert Dill ..	Do. ..	400	O 23134/39; O 21967/71; O 53213/19; O 53225/29; O 129511/15; O 84123/32; O 154300/9; O 125632/36; O 185000/4; O 187544/48; O 184135/44; O 22694/743; O 30648/747; O 119322/411; O 126337/51; O 563666/70; O 42763/67; O 99445/49; O 181871/905; O 155098/6007; O 164890/99; O 69460/64; O 54927/31; O 93085/86; O 38907/16; O 34013/17; O 113891/915; O 121812/16 ..	Ordinary ..	75	0
Arthur Berg ..	Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co. Ltd. ..	5	89678 and 75951 to 75954 ..	Ordinary ..	150	0
Do. ..	Bombay Flour & Oil Mill Co., Ltd. ..	5	194, 314 to 316, 482 ..	....	500	0
Charles Bessrich	Do. ..	3	195–197 ..	....	500	0

P. S. MELLOR,
Custodian of Enemy Property.

Canada Building,
Home Street,
Fort, Bombay.
7869

NOTICE.

THE USUAL MATHERAN AMATEUR LAWN TENNIS OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT commences this year 1917 May 12th, Entries close May 11th.

M. P. KHAREGAT,
Lt.-Col., I.M.S. (Retired),
Superintendent of Matheran,
Honorary Secretary,
Matheran Tennis Tournament.
30th March, 1917. 7684

NOTICE.

UNIVERSAL FILMS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS, of Benares, have ceased to be the Agents of the UNIVERSAL FILM MANUFACTURING CO., of New York, as from the 31st day of March, 1917, and the Power of Attorney, dated the 15th day of May, 1916, granted on behalf of the Company to Mr. Krishnadas, has been revoked as from the said 31st day of March, 1917.
The business of the Company will henceforth be carried on by the Company's exclusive agency at the Company's Branch Office, situate at Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Dated the 17th day of April, 1917.
UNIVERSAL FILMS.
7827

THE BHIWANI COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on MONDAY, the 23rd April, 1917, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Registered Office, No 7 Malharrao Wadi, Kalbadevi Road, out of Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account made up for the year ending 31st December 1916.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of Messrs. Pestonjee Manekjee Kanga and Murlidhar Tarachand who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd April to 6th May 1917 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
TARACHAND & MURLIDHAR,
Secretaries Treasurers, & Agents
Bombay, 9th April 1917. 7795

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd May at 3 p.m. (Standard Time), to transtct the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.
To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
To confirm the appointments of Messrs. R. D. Tata, A. J. Bilimoria and N. B. Saklatvala as Directors.
To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.
To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th April to 30th April, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order,
TATA, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th April, 1917.

N.B.—The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, Navsari Buildings, Fort, on and after Wednesday, the 9th May, 1917, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 14th April, 1917, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his last given address. 7700

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB LOTTERY.

NOTICE.

IN the event of tickets being applied for by a CONFEDERACY, the application must be made in one name only, but the name of the confederacy will be shown on the counterfoil of each ticket.

E. F. LANCE,
Actg. Secretary.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO TRAMWAY PASSENGERS.

FROM THURSDAY next, through running on the Clare Road Line will be interrupted near Charni Road Junction owing to the Drainage alterations now being made by the Municipality.
Until the work is completed, which may take 2 or 3 weeks, cars from Victoria Gardens will not be able to proceed further south than Charni Road Junction and cars from Museum will not be able to proceed further north than Cama Bagh.

C. LUCAS,
Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 23rd April, 1917. 7867

THE INDIAN CEMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING of THE INDIAN CEMENT Co., LTD., will be held on THURSDAY, the 10th May 1917, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the registered office, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' report and audited statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.
2nd. To confirm the appointment of Sir Ratan Tata, Kt. as a Director
3rd. To elect a Director in place of Sir Ratan Tata, Kt. who retires in accordance with Article 102 of the Articles of Association but is eligible for re election.
4th To elect two Directors in place of Mr. R. D Tata and the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
5th. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to 17th May 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
TATA SONS & COMPANY,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th April, 1917. 7868

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Dr. GOVINDRAO BHAU PRABHAKAR, MADHAV VINAYEK PRABHAKAR, GAJANAN KRISHNARAO PRABHAKAR, MASTERS ISHWARCHANDRA and MOTIRAM GAJANAN PRABHAKAR, (both minors) by their father and natural guardian the said Gajanan Krishnarao Prabhakar, Ramrao Krishnarao Prabhakar, Narayen Govindrao Prabhakar, Master Manohar Narayen Govindrao Prabnakar (a minor) by his father and natural guardian the said Narayen Govindrao Prabhakar, Moreshwar Govindrao Prabhakar, Vasant Govindrao Prabhakar and Keshav Trimbak Prabhakar and Radhabai Krishnarao Prabhakar and Satyabhamabai Trimbakrao Prabhakar, have contracted to sell to our client the property hereunder described. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 91, Medows Street, Fort within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fagandari land together with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate in Kolbhat Street in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay admeasuring two hundred and twelve and a half square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Fazendar under No. 20 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward 2526 and Street No. 41 and bounded on the East by the said Kolbhat Street, on the West by a Sweeper's passage, on the North by a Gully and on the South by another Gully.

Dated this 20th day of April, 1917.
MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & Co.,
7866 Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. RAVJI PREMJI DALAL has dispensed from the 1st of Chaiter Sud Samvat Year 1973, with the services of Thakar Narandas Canji Meghji, who was in our client's employ. The public are therefore warned against dealing with the said Thakar Naradas Canji Meghji on account of our client. Whoever will do so will do it at his risk and our client shall not be responsible for the same.

Dated this 16th day of April, 1917.
MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & Co.,
Attorneys for Mr. Ravji Premji Broker.
7791

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
21, Medows Street.

BONA-FIDE.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of April, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, the following:—

By order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor:—
1 valuable diamond and emerald ring.
By order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor—
1 valuable necklace set with diamonds and emeralds with three rows.
1 very valuable head ornament with a crest (called Sir Pej) set with diamonds, rubies and emeralds and having unset emeralds hanging from the crest and side of superior old workmenship.
1 gold pendent with an unset emerald.
By order of Marwadi Senajee Ramchundraji and Co. and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Bai Abubai alias Krishnabai and Purshotum Subrao.
4 pearl bangles and 2 nose sings set with pearls.
Property of a European gentleman consisting of one gold double case watch by John Bennett, one gold watch chain, Indian gold Mohur and Kruger gold coins, silver medals and similar other articles.
On account of the concerned:—
One pair valuable diamond ear-studs, one diamond brooch, Marquise Ring of Diamonds, Pearl and Diamond Rose Ring, etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared next day from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd April 1917.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE OPPOSITE THE ADAMJI PEERBHAI MILLS AND NEAR TARDEO POST OFFICE AT TARDEO WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.
Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Hiralal Mody and Ranchoddas Attorneys for the Mortgagees Messrs. Joharmal Moolchand, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will put up for sale by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 30th day of April 1917 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the immoveable property described in the Schedule hereunder written on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Ebji Umarsey and by virtue of the Power of Sale reserved to the said Mortgagees in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 17th day of March 1914 and made between the said Mortgagor Ebjee Umarsey of the one part and the said Mortgagees Messrs. Joharmal Moolchand of the other part.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the West side of Tardeo Road without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1690 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Mithibai Jamsetji Parekh, on or towards the South by the property of Adamji Peerbhoy, on or towards the East by the property of Liladhar Haridas and on or towards the West by the Tardeo Road aforesaid and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 357 New No. 13871, Old Survey Nos. 145 and 146 New Survey No. 3 7023 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 21 and 3730 and Street No. 89 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Mortgagor.
For further particulars conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds, etc., intending purchasers are requested to apply to Messrs. Malvi Hiralal Mody and Ranchhoddas at their Office No. 79 Medows Street Fort or to the undersigned during business hours.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd April, 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

HAVE YOU SEEN

THAT GREAT PATRIOTIC PICTURE
Showing
HOW THAT NOTORIOUS GERMAN RAIDER

EMDEN

was battered and destroyed
by
H.M.A.S. SYDNEY of Australian Navy.
It is the greatest Naval Battle Picture ever shown in India.

AN HISTORIC INCIDENT OF THE GREAT WAR

You are thirsting for a great naval picture, and here is one that will thrill you with delight from start to finish.

CHANCE OF A LIFE TIME

Presented with
Special Permission of H. M. Board of Admiralty and the Minister of Marine of the Australian Navy.

DO NOT MISS IT.

Thrice Nightly:—7, 8-45, 10-30.
USUAL HALF RATES.
BOOK YOUR SEATS
at

NEW ALEXANDRA.

Near Crawford Market.
Tel. No. 1882.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE CINEMA

To-night 3 performances.
6-30, 8-30, and 10 p.m.
The great Spectacular Cabaret show

"MIDNIGHT AT MAXIMS"

Showing
THE MAXIM CABARET GIRLS
THE RECTOR GIRLS
THE BUSTONSBY GIRLS
and
OTHER CLASSIC DANCERS
AND VAUDEVILLE HEADLINERS
in
A GREAT DANCING CARNIVAL
Showing the best and the latest numbers which are the rage of the civilised world.
THE LATEST CINEMA NOVELTIES

PATHE'S TOPICAL GAZETTE.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN
and
WOLSELEY CHARLES
present the
BANDMAN MUSICAL COMEDY CO.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p.m
"THE GIRL IN THE TRAIN."

Tuesday, 24th at 9-30 p.m.
"BEAUTIES & VARIETIES."
Plan at Rose & Co.

EXCELSIOR CINEMA.

This evening at 6-30 p.m.
MORTAS THE DEATH SOWER
a Drama in 3 parts.
Knock about Business
A FILM VARIETY.
TOPICAL GAZETTE
AND
COMICS,

6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m
GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDES

PALACE OF VARIETIES

presents
MISS ROSE DE VELLO
Comedienne, Impersonator and Dancer.
LITTLE
MISS ROSIE GEORGIE
The Juvenile Soubrette and Dancer.
Ch. MORRIS
In Irish Comicalities and Dancer.
MISS MONA
The Charming Soubrette,
will be intercepted
by a
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
Comedy in 2 Acts.
CHARLIE'S NIGHT OUT
An Exclusive for the
GAIETY PATRONS
and a 3 parts drama
"THE BASILISK."
WEDNESDAY NEXT APRIL 25th.
GRAND BENEFIT NIGHT TO
MISS ESSIE JENNINGS
Prior to her departure to Australia.

THURSDAY NEXT 26TH.
THE GAIETY CO.
presents
A LOCAL TOPICAL
BURLISQUE REVUE
THE GORGEOUS EAST
OR
LIFE IN A HAREM.
This Revue passed the Gaiety over a year ago when produced.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

New sensations experienced.

Highly exciting scenes!

IN THE FIFTH INSTALMENT OF

THE

"IRON CLAW"

9,000 FEET.

Surprising disguise of

THE

LAUGHING MASK

You will witness quite an astonishing scene!

Audience spellbound!

NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA

POPULAR HALF PRICES.

EVERY NIGHT

7, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.)

NEW SANDHURST ROAD,

BHENDY BAZAR.

Telephone No. 2417.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.

OWING TO CONTINUED

SUCCESS AND PATRONAGE

MISS TENKWA

AND HER

JAPANESE COMPANY.

WILL PLAY UNTIL

FRIDAY NEXT

HALF PRICES,

AT EVERY PERFORMANCE

NIGHTLY AT 6-15 AND 9-45

COMING SHORTLY.

THE GREAT RED CROSS FILM.

"THE SICK

AND WOUNDED

IN BOMBAY."

Showing how our wounded heroes are cared for and entertained in this city; and including familiar street scenes, arrival of prisoners of war, and Her Excellency Lady Willingdon.

LENGTH 2,300 FEET.

THE BIGGEST FILM EVER PRODUCED IN BOMBAY.

OFFICIAL RIGHTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA HELD BY THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

FREE! REAL ENGLISH WATCH FREE!

Purchasers of our Novelty Fountain Pen (not Japan-made) 14-ct. Gold-plated nib, 1 extra medium nib, 1 clip and a bottle of ink, will get the above watch free.

Price, Rs. 2-14

MADRAS MAIL ORDER CO.,

China Bazar Road, MADRAS.

AMUSEMENTS

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

IMPERIAL

OFFERS

"THE CHALLENGE"

A PATHE GOLD ROOSTER DRAMA IN 5 ACTS.

Featuring:

HELENE CHADWICK

in a thrilling Wild West episode.

PATHE'S GAZETTE

AND

LUKE THE GLADIATOR.

A roaring comic.

SEE

THIS EXCELLENT PROGRAMME AT THE FINEST PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

NOTE:—Our balcony has just been fitted with 4 extra fans and a special ventilator, assuring further coolness and comfort for our patrons.

POPULAR PRICES.

Time:
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

SPECIALISING IN FEATURE PRODUCTIONS ONLY.

GOLD ROOSTER PLAYS

Matinee:
Saturday and Sunday 5 p.m.

SPECIALISING IN FEATURE PRODUCTIONS ONLY.

IMPERIAL

LAMINGTON ROAD.

To-Night!!! **To-Night!!!**

ELDORADO

ITALIAN CINEMATOGRAPH

LAMINGTON ROAD. Tel. No. 1304.

Last Week!! **Last Week!!**

To-night your curiosity will end.

The last 3 Episodes of the Crimson Stain Mystery 7500 feet. You will all know who is

The Crimson Stain

THE GREAT CRIMINAL.

Time 6-45, 8-30 & 10 p.m.

On Saturday the winner of the pair of Gold Bangles was Miss Rati Lali, Sleater, Grant Road, Ticket No. 5084, Annas 8.

NOTICE

Coming shortly

MACISTE ALPINO.

The World renowned artist of Cabiria.

THE GREY LADY AT OUR SATGE

IS

ULTUS

BAFFLED?

OH! NO

ONCE AGAIN IT IS CONWAY BASS

The detective that is befooled.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.

COMIHG!

AT

IMPERIAL

"ARMS AND THE WOMAN"

Starring

MARY NASH

A GREAT WAR DRAMA

IN 5 ACTS.

One of the screen sensations of recent years.

Dr. C. BISON'S SELF-PROTECTOR.

Fills up the lost and destroyed vitality, strengthens the nerves, rebuilds the worn-out constitution, and thus makes the living real from unpleasant and tired life. Rs. 8.

AMERICAN MEDICO OFFICE,

22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SCENT OF ORIENTALS

Otto Dilbahar.

(Registered.)

Facsimile ½ oz. bottle.

Fragrant, dainty and lasting, yet never overpowering but a subtle suggestion of Eastern Luxury and Splendour.

Otto Dilbahar contains no spirit or alcohol but it is an essence of a thousand flowers.

Just a few drop on your handkerchief or coat sleeves give the delightful smell around you.

Try Otto Dilbahar and realise for yourself the daintiness of this charming perfume.

Price per small bottle .. .. Rs. 0 8
" " Medium bottle.. .. " 0 12
" " Large bottle .. .. " 2 0

Perfumed cards one anna each. V. P. Extra

P. S.—When buying see the name carefully.

OTTO DILBAHAR.

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.

165, Jumma Musjid Market BOMBAY

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, April 20th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports			14,000
Futures at New York May	..	..	18.42
" July	..	..	18.13
" Oct.	..	..	18.01
Spot Cotton at New York	..	..	18.85
Futures at New Orleans May	..	..	18.58
" " July	..	..	18.35

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 17th.

Bar Silver Spot	.. ..	.. ..	36 9/16
Closing Tone of Silver :—Quiet.			
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917			
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	..	..	4 3/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	..	..	4 13/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months			5
" " " " 6 "			5 1/4
Interest day to day loans	.. ..	.. ..	4
" 7 day market loans	..	..	4 1/8
Consols 2½%	..	..	56½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	..	..	44½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	..	..	62½
Government Securities 5%	..	..	89½
On London at Paris Ex. Francs	..	..	27.19

WAR LOANS.

London, April 17th

3½% 1925—1928	..	..	..	..	£86½
4½% 1925—1945	..	..	..	..	£92
5 % New	..	..	..	..	£95½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 17th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Afloat	.. ..	25
Wheat Choice White Bombay Afloat	.. ..	87/6

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—63 lbs. Afloat	..	..	80

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian Feb.-March	..	..	83

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Afloat	..	..	70

London, April 20th.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton April-May Sellers	.. ..	.. ..	565
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton April-May Paid	.. ..	.. ..	545
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Apr.-May Paid	.. ..	.. ..	640
Toria Rapeseed per ton April-May Sellers	..	..	560

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta April-May Sellers	..	..	650

London, April 17th.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	..	..	£14 7
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	..	..	£135½
Hard Spelter Nominal	.. ..	.. ..	42½

FREIGHT

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, July-Sept.	.. ..	21/4½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay July-Sept.	..	21/7½
do. do Karachi July-Sept.	..	21/8½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept.	..	23/1½
do. do. Bombay July-Sept.	..	23/4½
do. do. Karachi July-Sept.	..	23/5½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May Sellers	3/1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe May-June	3/0½

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 21.

In spite of weaker advices from Liverpool and New York, the market this morning opened steady at Rs. 418 for Good Broach. The advance was due to some heavy purchases overnight in the bazaar. At about 1-30 p.m., on the opening of the Marwadi bazaar, Good Broach was Rs. 422½ irregular, the price fluctuating in the first few minutes between Rs. 423½ and Rs. 422. Later on, in response to further buying, the rate rose to Rs. 427½ and then dropped to Rs. 424. At Colaba, Good Broach ruled between Rs. 424½ and Rs. 423½. It is rumoured that a syndicate has been formed to weigh over Broach cotton, but the rumour needs confirmation. A fairly large business has been done to-day in Good Broach April, but other descriptions and deliveries were neglected.

The following were the closing quotations at 5 p.m. to-day:—

Good Broach, April, Rs. 423½.
Fine Broach, April, Rs. 423.
Fine Broach, May, Rs. 410.
Fine Khamgaon-Akola, May, Rs. 372.
Fine M. G. Bengal, May, Rs. 304.
Good M. G. Westerns May/June, Rs. 408/9.
Good H. G. Westerns, May/June, Rs. 398/9.

April 21.

QUOTATIONS—9-30 P.M.

Good Broach, April, Rs. 422.
Fine Broach, April, Rs. 422 (nominal).
Fine Broach, May, Rs. 410.
Fine Khamgaon-Akola, May, Rs. 372.
Fine M. G. Bengal, May, Rs. 304/5.

April 22.

QUOTATIONS—3-30 P.M.

Good Broach, April, Rs. 424.
Fine Broach, April, Rs. 424 (nominal).
Fine Broach, May, Rs. 406/7.
Fine Khamgaon-Akola, May, Rs. 372.
Fine M. G. Bengal, May, Rs. 303.

Messrs. PATEL BROS' APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, April 21st.

DESCRIPTION.		DELIVERY April 1917	May 1917	SPOT COTTON.
Broach,	Good M G	418	..	..
Broach,	Fine M G	420	416	416/15
Bengal,	F.G. M G	..	..	285/95
Bengal,	Fine M G	..	310	300/10
Bengal,	Superfine M G	..	..	310/20
Rajpipla,	Fine M.G.	..	..	298/08
Sind Paatab,	Fine M G	..	..	300/10
Kham. Akola	Fine M G.	..	374	335/55
Ellich/Amraoti	Fine M G	..	..	335/55
Dhamg./Pulgaon	Fine M G	..	..	356/65
Yeotmal,	Fine M.G.	..	..	355/70
Nagpore,	Fine M.G	..	..	370/80
Hingt./Wardha	Fine G.M,	..	..	372/82
Khandesh,	Fine M,G,	..	357	320/35
Khandesh,	F,G, M,G,	..	328	300/15
Khandwa Sanawad,	F,G, M,G,	..	..	290/00
Jalna	F,G, M,G,	..	..	330/40
Indore,	I.G, M,G,	..	..	..
Ujjain,	F,G, M,G,	..	..	..
Nander,	F,G, M,G,	..	..	335/95
Mathia,	Fine M.G,	..	..	335/45
Makhia,	F,G, M,G,	..	..	320/30
SawGinned Dharwar	Good	..	405	..
Coompta,	GoodM G	..	440	..
Westerns,	Good M G	..	412	..
Westerns,	Good H G	..	405	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA 21st April 1917, 4-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine Good.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M G)	315	305	295	.. Ready &
Bengals (M G)	..	..	..	.. 1/25 May 17
Sciade-Punjab (M G)	310	300	290	.. Ready &
	..	..	..	.. 1/25 May 17
Khandesh (M G)	..	305	295	.. Ready &
	..	..	..	.. 1/25 May 17

Jaina (M G) (G.S.)	..	..	342	.. Ready
Barsee (M G) (G.S.)	..	..	360	.. Ready
Nanded M.G.	..	..	413	.. Ready
Good (Fair Staple.)	..	..	..	..
Akola Khamg.	..	370	348	.. Ready &
Karanja (M.G.)	..	..	..	.. 1/25 May 17
Oomra watee descriptions (M.G.)	..	366	344	..
Dharmagaum	..	371	350	.. Ready &
Pesiganin (M.G.)	..	..	..	.. 1/25 May 17
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	375	355	.. Ready &
	..	..	..	.. 1/25 May 17
Nagpore	..	383	371	.. Ready &
Kamptl (M.G.	..	..	..	.. 1/25 May 17
Wardha, B'ghat (M.G.)	..	383	371	.. Ready &
	..	..	..	.. 1/25 May 17
Broach (M.G.)	..	412	407	.. 1/25 May 17
	..	427	426	425 Ready &
	..	..	..	.. 25th Apr. 17
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	..	410	395 .. Ready
Wadhwan (H.G.)	..	398	380	.. Ready
Matala (M.G.)	..	344	332	.. Ready &
	..	..	..	.. 25th May 17
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	418 Ready
Sawgd. Darwar	..	..	..	415 may/June 17
	..	..	..	400 Ready
	..	..	..	403 Ready &
	..	..	..	.. may/June 17
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	405 Ready
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	410 may/June 17
	..	..	..	400 May/June 17
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	415 Ready
	..	..	..	420 May/June 17

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, April 21st—4 p.m.

	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Hall. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Ready.		
Wheat, White Delhi, 70-80'	4 4 0	0 4 0
" White Cawnpore 70-80	4 4 0	0 4 0
" Aarauli Bangla	4 4 0	0 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 2 0	0 8 0
" Brown Cawnpore	6 1 0	0 7 0
" Yellow Cawnpore'	5 14 0	7 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	5 13 0	0 3 0
Brown Ekhi	7 14 0	0 4 0
Teelseed White 60-15	4 6 0	0 13 0
" Gujar 75-25	4 4 0	0 9 0
" Gujar 50-50	4 2 0	0 8 0
" Black	3 7 0	0 12 0
Poppyseed, White	7 2 0	0 7 0
Groundnuts	3 7 0	....
Mowraseed	4 2 0	0 8 0
Jawa	3 1 0	0 8 0
Arandia	3 0 0	0 7 0
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April-May	6 5 4½	
Linseed May	9 7 0	
" Sept.	10 1 3	
Wheat White Sept.	6 10 3	
Jawa April/May	4 6 0	
Poppyseed April/May	7 3 0	

BULLION.

English Bar Gold 27.
Shield Sovereign 17.
Dragon 15-12.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 91-1.
Silver 1 Sett Ex-duty 91-5.
Silver 2 Sett Ex-duty 90-13.

EXCHANGE

Is unchanged.
Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 7/32
Bank Demand Drafts 1/4 9/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits 1/4 19/32.
Bank Demand on France Frcs. 183.
3 Months' Sight France Frcs. 192½.
30 days' Sight Hongkong Rs. 171½.
30 days' Sight Shanghai Rs. 255½.
60 days' Sight Japan Rs. 151½.
Bank D. D. on New York Rs. 310½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. Government Paper is quoted at 67.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan at 89.

SHARES.

The market was quiet but steady throughout with a fair amount of business passing both in Cotton Mill shares and other Industrials.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,430 to 1,417/8, Madhawjis from 1,580 to 1,570, Indore-Malwa from 417/8 to 407/8, Indian Bleaching from 283/8 to 277/8, Swedeshis from 1,685 to 1,670, Crescents from 188/8 to 185, Fazulbhoys from 635 to 625, Nagpurs from 2,373 to 2,370. Shivrajpurs were quoted at 42.

The market closed quiet.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 21.

Business in jute mill shares was again confined to the Clives in which Bazar dealers were operating extensively at fluctuating rates. Other jute shares ruled quiet with very little demand. There was some inquiry for coal shares but this did not lead to much business. In other directions there was no feature of interest. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Ghusick 18/8, 18/12, Jumoni 8, Sendra 16/4, 16/8.

Jute:—Barnagore ord 96, Clive ord 119, 115, 117, 120/8, 118/8, 116, Northbrook ord 26/8.

Miscellaneous:—Alliance Bank prefs 101.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 67 to 67/4 and small lots were done at Rs. 67/8 to 67/12.

SPECIAL WHEAT FORECAST.

INCREASE OF 17 PER CENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 21.

Special wheat forecast issued to-day shows that the total area reported as under cultivation is 32,962,000 acres against 30,128,000, and the yield estimated 9,929,000 tons against 8,501,000 for the same time last year. The present estimate shows increase of 17 per cent. compared with the final estimate of last year.

Wheat freights increased 941 per cent. from the United States' Atlantic Ports and 54 per cent. from India.

CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 19.

The following names of British officers appear in casualty list No. 369 Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

I. A., Captain (Temporary) Major R. C. Fergusson-Pollok.

WOUNDED.

13th Hussars, Lieut. H. C. D. Fitzgibbon. R.F.A., 2nd-Lieut. E. H. Hamlyn.

SIMLA, April 21.

The following names of British officers appear in the Casualty List No. 370, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

R. F. A.: Capt. V. C. Watson.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Royal Sussex: Major T. Mitchell.

WOUNDED.

R. G. A.: Capt. D. A. Gardiner, Lieut. H. J. Hardy; R. F. A.: 2nd-Lieut. W. J. Bransdon; I. A.: Major F. A. Jackson, Capts. A. G. O. M. Mayne, H. Macdonald.

SIMLA, April 21.

The following names of British officers appear in the Casualty List No. 371, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

I. A. R. O.: 2nd-Lieut. W. L. Tanpurn.

WOUNDED.

R. G. A.: Capt. H. C. R. Caudle; Wiltshires: Capt. L. Kottlewell; Essex: Major H. E. Crocker; Royal Welsh Fusiliers: H. G. Carter; Cheshires: Lieut. H. W. S. Cotton, 2nd-Lieuts. W. V. Miller, H. B. Johnson, A. H. Walker; R. A. M. C.: Capt. A. Budd.

SILVER MARKET.

MESSERS. MONTAGU'S REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. in their circular dated 15th March, 1917, state:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England Gold reserve against its Note issue shows a reduction of £333,700, as compared with last week's return.

The transfer of gold from Canada to the United States has been extremely large during the week. Gold to the value of $61,700,000 has been received in New York from that quarter. The outgoings from New York amounted to $2,350,000, part of which has been shipped, and part engaged for shipment.

The Transvaal gold output for February, 1917, amounted to £3,063,976, as compared with £3,201,063 in February, 1916, and £3,324,418 in January, 1917.

SILVER.

The week has been characterized by sharp retrograde movements of the price. After a recovery of 3/16 from the quotation fixed a week ago, there has been a daily fall of more or less severity, until 35 7/8 was reached to-day.

More than one cause contributed to the weakness of the market; the Shanghai exchange fell considerably, and sales of silver took place from that quarter, encouraging similar operations on the part of the Indian bazaars, who have now opened a fairly large 'bear' position in this market.

The holdings of silver in the Indian Treasury have increased by over a crore of rupees, partly due to the seasonal influx of coin derived from taxes, though Great, due to the recent purchases of silver on behalf of the Amat. The combination of these two factors has more than counterbalanced the effect of the usual withdrawals for hoarding purposes.

The following striking figures need little comment—showing, as they do, the way in which Government exports of silver rupees have increased in correspondence with the growth of the over-sea expeditionary forces, and the remarkable import in 1916 of silver for Government coinage. As a rule private imports are in excess of exports, but in 1916 the reverse was the case.

INDIAN MOVEMENTS OF SILVER IN OUNCES.

PRIVATE.

Imports:—1914, 56,966,971: 1915, 50,946,353; 1916, 14,257,891.

Exports:—1914, 3,300,364; 1915, 4,378,467; 1916, 16,946,527.

Net Import:—1914, 56,494,007; 1915, 46,567,886.

Net Export:—1916, 2,688,636.

GOVERNMENT.

Imports:—1914, 115,803; 1915, 185,028; 1916, 80,020,183.

Exports:—1914, 2,501,087; 1915, 3,966,971; 1916, 5,778,583.

Net Import:—1916, 74,746,600.

Net Export:—1914, 2,385,279; 1915, 3,781,943.

The Indian Treasury stocks of rupees, including Bullion, if any were as follows:—

1914	2,897
1915	2,344
1916	1,736

It is very remarkable that although the net Government imports of silver in 1916 were 74,746,600 ounces, sufficient to provide to about 5,189 lakhs of rupees, the stock fell 1,208, revealing an absorption of no less than about 2,389 lakhs.

The last three Indian Currency Returns received by cable, give details in lakhs of rupees as follow:—

Notes in Circulation:—8,654, February 22; 8,662, February 28; 8,715, March 7.

Reserve in Silver Coin and Bullion:—1,739, February 22; 1,521, February 28; 1,941, March 7.

Gold Coin and Bullion in India:—1,276, February 22; 1,216, February 28; 1,225, March 7.

Gold in England:—867, February 22; 892, February 28; 815, March 7.

The stock in Bombay consists of 2,500 bars, as compared with 2,000 bars last week.

The stock in Shanghai on 10th March, 1917, consisted of about 31,000,000 ounces in Sycee and 16,500,000 dollars, as compared with about 29,900,000 ounces in Sycee and 17,000,000 dollars on 3rd March, 1917; so that notwithstanding the considerable shipments of Sycee that have taken place recently, the influx from the interior to Shanghai has more than kept pace with the withdrawals.

Quotations for Bar Silver per ounce standard:—

March 8:—37 5/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

March 10:—37 1/8 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

March 12:—36 7/8 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

March 13:—36 1/2 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

March 14:—36 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

March 15:—35 7/8 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average:—36.614.

Bank Rate:—5½ per cent.

Bar Gold p. oz. std.:—77/9.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 1½d. below that fixed a week ago.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is rather surprising that Messrs. Kemp and Co. and the Management of that concern have not given any answer or explanation of any sort or kind to the letter of "Fair Play" which appeared in your columns on 13th instant.

The letter contains serious allegations and it is due to those who like myself have used the preparations of that firm in reliance on the name and reputation of the firm that the firm and the Directors should give a plain answer and state what steps they have taken to guard against repetition of such incidents. The public can draw only an inference from the silence of the firm and of the Directors and that is that the complaint is well founded and that they have no reply to give.

I am a Shareholder of the Company and have read with pain and surprise the circulars which for months past I have been receiving from Mr. R. E. Bharucha and from Directors in reply. Mr. Bharucha, who had agreed to join the Board at the request of several Shareholders, complained chiefly of the conduct of his co-Directors in connection with his proposed re-election, (b) the way in which the stock was being valued to show profits, (c) the sources from which Dividends which were nominally paid out of profits were really paid, (d) general lack of efficient control over the staff.

In a sense the fault lies with the Shareholders themselves who hardly take any trouble or interest about the affairs of their Company so long as they get a Dividend. The present disclosure will be a lesson by which one hopes they will profit before the next meeting.—Yours, etc.

JUSTICE.

It was notified on Saturday that there was a severe outbreak of plague in Ajmere city and intending visitors to the Urs Khuraja Sahib fair are warned of the danger they will incur by attending the fair.

ASTHMA

Radical and Sure Cure.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the great efficacy of the "Asthma Specific" of Messrs. J. P. Ray and K. P. Ray. My friend, Suresh Chandra Sen of Dacca was suffering from Typical Asthma for the last nine years. He put himself under the treatment of a good many physicians, Allopathic, Homeopathic and Kaviraji and each of them also tried his best to cure him of terrible disease which told upon his whole system very heavily. He also tried many patent medicines of Sanyasis and the like but every means was in vain. His life was almost despaired of. He was, at last, prevailed upon by me to try the "Asthma Specific" and so he did try using the "Specific" for eleven weeks. Beyond all expectation he has been radically cured of the fell disease which made his youthful life miserable and burdensome. It proved to him a God-send remedy.

I seize the occasion to unhesitatingly say that "Asthma Specific" is the sure remedy for Asthma and is a most valuable find in medical field. I can safely recommend it without reserve to those who are suffering from Asthma, chronic or acute, attended with other complaints.

GURU PRASANNO VEDANTSHASTRI, M.A.,
Principal, the Hindu College of Divinity, Benares.

Address:—
K. P. RAY AND J. P. RAY BROS.,
Benares City, U.P., India

Correspondents are requested to quote this paper.

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DR. REHMTOOLLA SULEMANJEE.

Corner of Grant Road, Play House, Bombay.

ELECTION DISPUTE IN BENGAL.

ENQUIRY BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

COLLUSIVE COMPROMISE CENSURED.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 20.

The Government of India have published the report by the Commissioner appointed under Ordinance 8 of 1916 in regard to the elections held in 1916 of a representative of the Mahomedan community in the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions in Bengal, with a covering resolution which runs as follows with his letter, dated the 30th of August, 1916:—

Mr. Golam Hossein Cassim Ariff, an unsuccessful candidate, at the election of the members of the Imperial Legislative Council to represent the Mahomedan community in the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions of Bengal, forwarded a memorial to the Governor-General in Council, bringing into question the validity of the election of the Hon. Mr. Abdur Rahim who had been declared duly elected. The memorial contained specific charges of corrupt practices supported in several instances by affidavits and alleged other irregularities in connection with the election. The Governor-General in Council after considering the memorial decided that an inquiry should be held into the allegations therein contained, and accordingly orders were issued in the letter of the Government of India No. 3556, dated the 14th of September, 1916, to the Government of Bengal directing that with the permission of his Excellency the Governor-in-Council an enquiry might be held into the facts alleged in the memorial at the earliest possible date by a responsible officer. After giving notice to both parties concerned it was further requested that the officer elected to hold inquiry should be directed to report whether in his opinion the charges made by Mr. Ariff, were established. Considerable delay, which the Governor-General in Council cannot but regard as unfortunate, took place in fixing a date for the inquiry, and it was not till the 21st of November, 1916, that the parties and their representatives attended before the Hon. Mr. Monahan who had been entrusted with the inquiry as to what took place on that date.

THE COMPROMISE.

The Hon. Mr. Monahan in his report states that counsels on both sides having asked for a short adjournment, as there was a prospect of the parties arriving at a settlement, he adjourned the hearing from 11 to 2-30 at which hour counsel on behalf of Mr. Ariff stated that his client wished to withdraw the memorial and counsel on behalf of Mr. Rahim stated that he was satisfied with the withdrawal. No further action was taken by the Hon. Mr. Monahan beyond a report of these infructuous proceedings which was communicated to the Governor-General in Council by a letter from the Government of Bengal, dated the 29th November, 1916.

FRESH ENQUIRY ORDERED.

On the receipt of this report it was clear that the matter could not be left in the position in which it then rested, as definite allegations of corrupt practices had been made which gravely affected the status of a member of the Imperial Legislative Council. Moreover, from the terms of the inquiring officer's report, it appeared that something in the nature of a compromise had taken place between the memorialist and the elected candidate of which, if established, the Governor-General in Council strongly disapproves. In these circumstances the Governor-General in Council considers that a full inquiry should be held not only as to the facts of the original allegation, but also as to the facts which led to the withdrawal of the petition, and it was recognised that the investigating officer must be clothed with wider powers. With this object the Governor-General promulgated the Indian Legislative Council (election inquiries) Ordinance, 1916, under section 2 of which Mr. H. P. Duval, Legal Remembrancer to the Government of Bengal, was appointed a Commissioner for the purpose of conducting the necessary investigation. The Commissioner accordingly duly held an inquiry at which a large number of witnesses were examined and he submitted the report which is annexed to the resolution. The Governor-General in Council has now considered Mr. Duval's report and the evidence recorded by him, and has come to the following conclusions.

DESIRABILITY OF PERMANENT LEGISLATION.

In the first place, he regrets to state that he is by no means satisfied that the election was free from corrupt practices though he is disposed to agree with the Commissioner that unfortunately ensued before any effective action was taken, and in part to the fact that no assistance was to be expected from the memorialist who had withdrawn his petition, the evidence recorded by the Commissioner is not conclusive, and the Governor-General in Council is not prepared, therefore, to declare the election void under Regulation 16. The Governor-General in Council, however, has arrived at the conclusion after considerable hesitation, and cannot refrain from observing that the facts disclosed in the Commissioner's report indicate at least that the case was one requiring very careful investigation. The Commissioner's report, moreover, shows the necessity of changes in the regulations, and possibly the desirability of permanent legislation to provide effectively for the investigation of election petitions in the future.

The Governor-General in Council further takes this opportunity of affirming his determination not to tolerate anything in the nature of a collusive compromise of an election dispute, and to emphasise the fact that the bringing of false charges by a defeated candidate against his rival would be regarded as discreditable conduct and might have the effect of bringing the person concerned within the provisions of Regulation 4 (k).

Subject to the foregoing remarks the Governor-General in Council sees no reason to differ from the conclusions arrived at by the Commissioner in his careful and thorough report.

LATE MR. GOKHALE ON SERVICES COMMISSION REPORT.

RECOLLECTIONS OF MESSRS. GANDHI AND ANDREWS.

(Associated Press.)

Mr. Gandhi along with Mr. C. F. Andrews, who had been to see him at Motihari has issued the following:—

We would wish to give our own personal evidence in answer to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's suggestion that Mr. Gokhale would probably have signed the majority report of the Public Services Commission if he had lived. We have both of us distinct recollection of Mr. Gokhale himself saying that though he had not given up all hope of bringing the other members of the Commission or at least some of them to his point of view yet he was afraid that he would be obliged in the end to draw up a minority report in conjunction with Mr. Abdur Rahim.

SURPLUS ON MYSORE FOREST REVENUE.

DUE TO SALE OF SANDAL WOOD.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, April 21.

The report of the Mysore forests shows that the State realised in 1915-16 surplus of revenue over expenditure to the extent of Rs. 23,13,985 against previous year's 11,79,344 mainly due to the sale of sandalwood.

The financial statement of the Mysore state, which will be presented to the first sitting of the Representatives Assembly next week, states that the financial position during ensuing years will be as follows:—Estimated cash balance at the end of the current year will be Rs. 78,04 lakhs. The capital outlay not charged to revenue amounts to 69,55 lakhs. 59,77 lakhs is estimated as the closing balance on 1st July 1918. The capital outlay referred to above provides for the following expenditure. Rs. 22 lakhs on the Krishnaraja Sagara works, Rs. 18 lakhs for Railways and Tramways, Rs. 9,55 lakhs for Cauvery Power works, Rs. 20 lakhs for industrial works.

QUESTION LEAKAGES IN CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

DATE OF RE-EXAMINATION OF MATRICULATION STUDENTS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 21.

A meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University was held this afternoon to consider the question regarding the leakage of Matriculation and B.A. and B.Sc. question papers. By a resolution the senate dissolved itself into a committee. The meeting lasted for over two hours after which the Senate resolved to hold a fresh Matriculation examination on 23rd July next, and subsequent dates. The meeting was not open to the press.

SILVER JUBILEE IN VARSODA.

(From a Correspondent.)

Twenty-five years having passed since the installation of the present Thakore Shree Surajmalji of Varsoda, it was decided to pass the 17th instant as Silver Jubilee Day in Varsoda. A Darbar meeting was held on that day in front of the open space selected for the building of a Dharmashala. After the recitations of the benedictory poems and verses in honour of the Thakore Saheb, the foundation-stone of the Dharmshala to be built at the public expense in commemoration of the Thakore Sahib's Silver Jubilee and hence to be named after it, was laid by the Thakore Saheb. Congratulatary speeches were made by some of the citizens of Varsoda and the distinguished guests. In reply, the Thakore Sahib expressing, his high sense of obligation, remitted a portion of the *Vera* of the Taluka subjects for the current year and a portion of the arrears to be realised from the Wanta people. He also prayed for the complete success of the British and their Allies in the present war.

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THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 21.

The depression in the Punjab has given local rain in the west of the United Provinces, Kashmir and in the Punjab except south-west and Rajputana and is much less marked. Rain has also fallen generally in Assam and locally in Bengal and Bihar. The chief amounts are:— Gauhati one and half inches, Chittagong three, Narayanganj two, Barisal one, Mymensingh and Bogra one and a half, Agra, Bareilly, Dehra Dun and Sialkot a half, Mussooree three, Chakrata two, Simla and Saharanpore one and a half, Murree three quarters and Jaipur a half.

Forecast:—A decrease in north-west India Bihar and north Bengal.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin nearly 350 miles away was recorded on the Simla seismograph at six hours twenty-two minutes this morning.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 21st April, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the east Punjab, Hissar has had 0.38in. and Ambala 0.35in. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Temperature has fallen and is now in moderate to considerable defect, the deficiency ranging between 10deg. to 28deg. F. during the day.

The United Provinces.—Agra reports 0.52in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Temperature is in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been local in Rajputana; Jodhpur has had 0.12in and Jaipur 0.39in. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in Rajputna and normal or in defect in Sind. Temperature is in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect; night temperature is also below normal in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. Temperature is generally in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect except at Hyderabad and Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—The depression has given nearly general rain in the east Punjab and local rain in Rajputana and the extreme north-western districts of the United Provinces and has in all probability passed into the Himalayas. Temperature is low in the Punjab. Another depression has appeared over upper Sind and west Rajputana.

Some dust or thunderstorms are likely in the Punjab, Rajputana and the United Provinces.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 20th April 1917.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m 2 p.m 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr....	29.802 Inch
Temperature of Air	83.3 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.7 "
Dew Point.....	72.7 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.707 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10).....	4.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	88 1 "
Minimum.....do.....	77.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	WNW, WSW, W.
Movement of Wind do. do.	114 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time		Depth on Still		LOW WATER Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time		Depth on Stil.	
			h. m.	ft. in.				h m	ft in.	
Sat.	21	m	11 28	29 3	Apl.	21	m	4 47	14 7	Apl.
			11 26a	28 0				5 18a	17 6	
Sun.	22	m	0 5a	29 7	Apl.	22	m	5 25	14 3	Apl.
			11 58a	27 9				6 2a	17 9	
Mon.	23	m	0 46a	29 5	Apl.	23	m	6 2	14 3	Apl.
								6 44a	18 2	
Tues	24	m	0 35	27 3	Apl.	24	m	6 37	14 9	Apl.
			1 26a	28 10				7 25a	18 9	
Wed	25	m	1 11	26 6	Apl.	25	m	7 10	15 6	Apl.
			2 5a	28 0				8 5a	19 5	
Thur	26	m	1 48	25 8	Apl.	26	m	7 42	16 5	Apl.
			2 45a	27 1				8 45a	20 1	
Fri.	27	m	2 27	24 9	Apl.	27	m	8 16	17 6	Apl.
			3 26a	26 2				9 39a	20 8	

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April	Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 21 (Saturday)	" 6h. 18m.	" 6h. 57m.
" 22 (Sunday)	" 6h. 17m.	" 6h. 58m.
" 23 (Monday)	" 6h. 16m.	" 6h. 58m.
" 24 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 16m.	" 6h. 58m.
" 25 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 15m.	" 6h. 58m.
" 26 (Thursday)	" 6h. 15m.	" 6h. 59m.
" 27 (Friday)	" 6h. 14m.	" 6h. 59m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—New Moon, April 21st, 7h. 31-8m. p.m.; First Quarter, 29th, 10h. 52-0m. a.m.: Full Moon, May 7th, 8h. 13·3m a.m.; Last Quarter, 14th 7h. 17·9m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 21st April 1917 was 30.022 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.31 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

A public meeting was held at Godhra on Saturday in Sutar's Wadi under the auspices of Panch Mahals District Congress Committee. Mr. Jivanlal Desai, barrister, Ahmedabad, spoke on advice to the young and Mr. Amritlal Thakkar Servants of India Society on free and compulsory education in municipal areas. Mr. Maganbhai Chaturbhuj Patel will address the Godhra public on the "Hindu Mahomedan unity" on the 24th instant and "India after the war" on the 25th.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 15th of Avan, 1286.
Hindu: 16th Vad of Chaitra, 1973.
Mahomedan: 30th of Jamad-ul-akhar, 1335.
Sunrise: 6h. 18m.; Sunset: 6h. 57m.
Moon Phasis: First-quarter 29th April.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Musical Comedy Co., in "The Girl in the Train" at 9-30.

TUESDAY, April 24.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Musical Comedy Co., in "Beauties and Varieties," at 9-30.

WEDNESDAY, April 25.

Complementary Benefit to Miss Essie Jennings, Edwardes Theatre at 10.

THURSDAY, April 26.

Topical Burlesque Revue. The Gorgeous East or Life in a Harem. Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 2-30 p.m. Registered letters wile be accepted up to 12-30 p.m., and parcels up to 11-30 a.m.

DAILY.

Eldorado Cinema, Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre Bandman Musical Comed Co., at 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinema: At 6-30 p.m.

Empire Theatre: 6-30 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Royal Opera House: 6-15 and 9-45 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwardes.

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-15, 6-45
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 8-45 and 10-30.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 8-45 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema, Lamington Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.

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BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

April 23.

Drills for the week ending Saturday, April 28th.

Monday 23rd—7-15 a.m. Sports Practice and Drill, Marine Lines Maidan.

6-15 p.m. Musketry Class for Troop Leaders and N. C. Officers, "C" and "D" Troops Volunteer Club.

Tuesday 24th.—7-15 a.m. Independent Troop Drill, "A" and "B" Troops, Fort.

6-45 a.m, "C" and "D" Troops, Santa Cruz.

6-15 p.m. Musketry Class for all members of "B" Troop, Volunteer Club.

Wednesday 25th.—7-15 a.m. Sports Practice and Drill Marine Lines Maidan.

6-15 p.m. Musketry Class for all members "C" and "D" Troops, Vol. Club.

Thursday 26th.—7-15 a.m. Squadron Parade, Fort, "A", "B", "C" and "D" Troops.

6-15 a.m. Musketry Class for all members of "A" Troop, Volunteer Club.

Friday 27th.—7-15 a.m. Sports Practice and Drill Marine Lines Maidan.

7-30 a.m. Proficiency Examination for N. C. Officers.

Candidates will parade in Drill Order.

"B" Troop will parade same time and place.

Saturday 28th.—7-15 a.m. Riding School for Remounts, Fort.

APPOINTMENTS.

The undermentioned is appointed under the Indian Defence Force Act to the Bombay Light Horse and posted as follows:—

Trooper T. S. Gregson to "A" Troop.

The following members of the Punjab Light Horse are attached for Drill and Instruction and posted to "B" Troop.

Sergt. H. B. Tilden and Trooper F. G. Lammiman.

E. G. PEARSON, Lieut & Adjt.,
Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

April 23.

18. Indian Defence Force.—Preliminary Training will commence on May 1st and Officers Commanding Companies will make arrangements to hold Company parades as required in accordance with the syllabus of training issued.

Officers an dmen who were Extra Efficient Volunteers on 31st March 1917, will perform within a period of 2 consecutive months 30 hours' drill; those who were efficient Volunteers on the same date will perform 40 hours drill in the same period.

Recruits Training will commence on May 1st and will be carried out regimentally. Details will be issued to Recruits when posted to the Corps.

Every Officer and man undergoing Preliminary Training shall be bound to attend any parade during the period for which he may be warned. Leave of any parade must be obtained beforehand.

19. Machine Gun Courses.—"H" Company Class will parade at Prince's Dock Armoury at 5-30 p.m. and the Battalion Class at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesdays.

20. Course of Instruction.—Officers and all N. C. Officers not on leave are required to attend Instructional parades daily at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m. or 6-30 p.m. until the end of April (except on Saturday evening April 28th and on Sunday April 29th). As many as possible should attend the morning parades.

21. Signallers.—It will be necessary to train about 30 Signallers in the near future. Applicants for vacancies in the Signal Section should apply to 2nd-Lieut. Aldred. Those selected will be required to qualify in Musketry but will be excused Company Training.

22. General Course.— 2nd-Lt. A. Hinchlige is detailed to attend a course of instruction at Kirkee, commencing on April 30th.

23. Active Service.—Reinforcements are required for Indian Volunteer Machine Gun Company in East Africa. Men willing to serve should apply to the Adjutant immediately.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, April 23.

349—Drill and Instruction.

Parades for the week ending 28th April, 1917:—

At Headquarters—

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, at 7 a.m.

Friday and Saturday, at 6-30 a.m.

All Non-efficients of the season 1916-17 and all recruits residing in Poona will attend.

Buglers, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 5-30 p.m.

350—Equipment.

Equipment will be issued at the Armoury to all members of the Poona Rifles I. D. F., residing in Poona, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. daily except Sundays.

351—Transfer.

No. 3650 Res. M. J. Bhiladwalla, No. 3283 Res. N. C. Cama, No. 3198 Res. B. B. Unwalla, Reserve Company, are transferred to "C" Company, Bombay Section, as active members, in the rank of privates.

No. 3927 Corpl. C. C. Hurst, Kurduwadi Dett., is transferred to Dhulia Dett.

The undermentioned have been transferred to the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Rifles, from 1st April, 1917:—

BHUSAWAL DETT.

Sergt. J. Garson.
Pte. G. A. Arklie.
Pte. C. Gernon.
Pte. J. A. Lobes.
Pte. G. W. Melvil.
Pte. J. M. Pereira.
Pte. A. J. Sanctanamaria.
Pte. M. Seldon.

DHULIA DETT.

Sergt. H. W. Starte.
Corpl. C. C. Hurst.
Pte. M. H. Coachbuilder.
Pte. B. N. Nanavati.
Pte. D. B. Sothers.
Res. R. Dhunjishaw.
Res. A. F. Gonsalves.
Res. N. Nasarwanji.
Lance-Corpl. D. N. Merchant.
Pte. J. B. Barucha.

JALGAON DETT.

Sergt. O. Rothfeld.
Corpl. E. de Menezes.
Pte. H. Clifford.
Pte. F. A. Hormusji.
Pte. H. E. Jones.
Pte. E. C. Kapadia.
Pte. S. C. Kapadia.
Pte. K. F. Kerrawalla.
Pte. W. P. Keese.
Pte. R. Patel.
Pte. A. H. Rustomji.
Pte. E. G. Taylor.
Pte. F. H. Udvadia.
Res. B. K. Bharucha.
Res. M. C. Javeree.
Res. M. H. Crawley.
Res. S. Correya
Res. F. A. Major
Res. J. H. Sanders.
Res. A. R. Tamboli.
Res. F. R. Kalyanwalla.
Res. N. C. Bhaishaw.
Res. J. P. Sarkari.
Pte. C. P. Schaffter.

Pte. T. A. Andrew Nasik Dett., is transferred to the Sind Rifles from 1st April, 1917.

352—Increase.

Pte. W. H. Rodrigues, Indian Defence Force, has been appointed to the Poona Rifles from 1st April, 1917.

353—Transfer.

Pte. W. H. Rodrigues is transferred to the Bombay Rifles from 20th April, 1917.

354—Decrease.

The following members having been granted total exemption on medical grounds, are struck off the strength of the Corps accordingly.

Ptes. J. P. F. De Souza, C. E. Fitzgerald, P. D. Kapadia, J. B. Munsiff, S. F. Sanjana and J. Nissim.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Capt.,
Adjutant, Poona Rifles.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

THE SHIVAJI FESTIVAL.

Under the auspices of the Utsav Mandal the Shivaji Festival will be celebrated to-day at 9 p.m. (S. T.), in Morarje Goculdas Hall Street, when Mr. Dhundirajpant Theogdi of Nagpur will deliver the address of the day in English. All are cordially invited to attend.

HINDU MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The 6th meeting to discuss on the above subject was held on Saturday last under the auspices of the Aryan Excelsior League in the Sandhurst High School, when Mr. G. B. Vaidya was in the chair and several persons spoke in appreciation of the movement and wishing it success.

"PALWADA AUDITCHYA BRAHMIN PARISHAD"

The fourth sessions of the above said Conference will be held at Bardoli, District Surat, on the 12th, 13th and 14th May 1917 under the presidentship of Manchharam Bhagwanji Bhatt retired Naib Suba Saheb of Baroda State.

TEMPERANCE CLUB.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, a meeting was held on the 16th instant in Mr. Dongre's Building, New Foras Road, when Mr. B. N. Bhajekar presided. Messrs. L. B. Nayak and T. A. Kulkarni explained the object the meeting and requested the members to open a Temperance Club, which was declared opened. Mr. Appaji Sadashiv Dongre has placed at the disposal of the Club, the ground floor of his building free of charge for the conduct of its business.

KNOCKED DEAD BY A TRAIN.

The Deputy Coroner, Mr. A. R. King, held an inquest on the body of Dhondu Gangia, a labourer aged 40. The deceased together with his companion, Ratna Laxman got into the local train at Colaba on the morning of Friday last with some iron pipes tied outside their compartment. When they got down at Parel Station and were untying the pipes the deceased was knocked down by an uptrain which came in the meantime.

A verdict of death, due to the deceased having been accidentally knocked down by an uptrain when he with another man was about to untie iron pipes which they should not have been allowed to place outside of a carriage on the offside of a train was returned by the jury.

PRIVY COUNCIL APPEAL.

IMPROPER USE OF POLICE DIARIES

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council dismissed the appeal of Dal Singh, a landowner of Hardua, against sentence of death for the murder of a tenant's wife. He was convicted by the Sessions Judge of Jubbulpore and the conviction was affirmed by the Judicial Commissioners of the Central Provinces. The case for the appellant was that the judgments in the courts below had been vitiated by an illegal and prejudicial use of police diaries and that the credibility of the witnesses had been thereby wrongly estimated. What had taken place (it was alleged) had led to such a miscarriage of justice as to bring the conviction within the exceptional class of cases in which his Majesty in Council would review the proceedings of a criminal trial in India though the unwritten principles of the constitution of the Empire restrained the Judicial Committee from being used in general as a court of review in criminal cases.

Mr. Ameer Ali who delivered Lord Haldane's judgment, said the general principle was established that the Sovereign in Council did not act in the exercise of the prerogative right to review the course of justice in criminal case in the free fashion of a fully constituted court of criminal appeal. A mere mistake on the part of a court below for example in the admission of improper evidence, would not suffice if it had not led to injustice of a grave character. In the present case the court of appeal in India was not content with confining itself to the safe ground of saying that the evidence disclosed nothing to justify the court in differing from the trial judge but it went on to test the evidence given by the witnesses by reading from police diaries the earlier statements of the witnesses made to the police. That was plainly wrong and inconsistent with the provisions of section 172 of the Criminal Code To use the diaries for the purposes which the court used them was to contravene the rule in the case of The Queen Empress v. Mannu (I. L. R., 19 Allahabad, 320). The question arose whether that was a sufficient reason why the Judicial Committee should recommend an interference with the judgment and sentence. Their lordships thought that it was not such a reason. The point was whether, looking at the proceedings as a whole, the conclusion arrived at had been a just one. Their lordships thought that it had been, and they would advise his Majesty that the appeal should be dismissed.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A BATHING TRAGEDY.

BOY DROWNED NEAR KENNEDY SEA FACE.

Samshu Ismail, Murtiza Abdul Rehman, Usman Hajikhan and Mustafa Abdul Rehman, four Mahomedan boys, went to bathe in the sea off Kennedy Sea Face on Friday last. The first was carried away by the waves and the second, on noticing this, swam to his assistance, but failed to rescue his friend and disappeared. Mr. Kershasp Pestonji Davar, who was praying on the beach close by, jumped into the sea on hearing the cries of Samshu and saved him. He then tried to save the other boy, who however could not be found. Murtiza's body was subsequently found floating in the sea and recovered.

THEFT OF A SILVER BAR.

THREE PERSONS SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged Ramdayal Bhimji, Tejmul Hansraj and Luxminarayan Chundimal with theft of a silver bar valued at Rs. 2,700 from the shop of one Narsidas and with abetment on the 1st February. The theft was reported to the Police, who made enquiries, arrested the accused and recovered part of the stolen property from them. The Magistrate convicted all the accused and sentenced the first to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default to six months' further imprisonment, the second to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, or in default to four months' further imprisonment, and the third to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, or in default to six months' further imprisonment but of the fine if recovered, Rs. 1,800 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

THEFT OF WHISKY BOTTLES.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, two persons, named Tukya Genoo and Babya Savalya, were charged with the theft of a box containing bottles of "Black and White Whisky," valued at Rs. 48, and with abetment. Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai and Mr. B. J. Dhondi defended the first and second accused respectively. It appeared that on Friday night the first accused was seen carrying a basket out of Messrs. D. C. Umrigar and Co.'s shop. When questioned he said it contained oranges, but on its being opened it was found to contain bottles of whisky. He was handed over to the Police. The second accused, who, it was alleged, had assisted him, was subsequently arrested. The first accused was convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 35. The second was discharged for want of evidence. The box was forwarded by the complainants to the War and Relief Fund.

The fourth annual General meeting of the Sirsi Urban Co-operative Society Limited, was held at the Mitra Samaj Hall Sirsi on the 18th instant Mr. V. S. Nilkund, the local leading pleader was voted to the Chair, Mr. S. N. Keshawain, Chairman of the Society then read the report on the working of the Society for the year ending 31st March 1917. The progress of the Society has been maintained as will be seen from the fact that the total number of members has risen from 245 to 367 and working capital from Rs. 30,849 to Rs. 48,038. Deposits have during the year under report increased from Rs. 20,464 to Rs. 33,418 and share capital from Rs. 8,760 to Rs. 12,145.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICES SECTION.

The following is a statement of subscriptions received in the Town and Island of Bombay:—

	on 21-4-17. Rs.	Total up to date. Rs.
War Loan	200-0	1,02,150-0
War Bonds	2,200-0	3,60,850-0
Cash Certificates	28,442-8	4,55,272-12
Total Rs.	30,842-8	9,18,272-12

U. P. REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL OF MISSIONS.

PLEDGES TO SECURE SUCCESS OF WAR LOAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 22.

The United Provinces representative council of missions passed the following resolutions at a meeting held on the 20th instant at Allahabad. This council pledges itself to do all in its power to secure the success of the War Loan especially by encouraging all classes of the communities it represents to invest their savings in the Loan. At the same time it strongly deprecates the sanction given by government to lotteries on behalf of the War Loan and urges the immediate withdrawal of the sanction on the following grounds:—(1) The sanction given is calculated to foster the love of gambling (2) to assume that the incentive of a lottery was needed is so unworthy of, and discreditable to the cause for which we are fighting."

Resolved that "copies of this be sent by the President to their Excellencies the Governors of Bengal and Bombay and also to the press."

BIHAR AND ORISSA'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO WAR LOAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANKIPORE, April 21.

The following Press Communiqué is issued by the Local Government in view of numerous enquiries which have been made by subscribers to the War Loan from Bihar and Orissa regarding the accuracy of provincial totals published daily in the press. The local Government desire to point out that the published figures for Bihar and Orissa represent only a small portion of the amount actually subscribed by residents of the province. The great majority of them have made their applications through the Calcutta banks and amounts thus subscribed have been credited to Bengal.

The Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga alone has already subscribed more than the total for which the whole province has been given credit in official returns up to the 17th April.

MEETING AT THANA.

At a meeting held under the presidency of Mr. P. J. Taleyarkhan, District Judge, Thana, the Bench and the Bar of Thana contributed the following amounts to the Indian War Loan:—Messrs. P. J. Taleyarkhan Rs. 5,000; K. B. Wassoodew Rs. 3,000; J. A. Saldanha Rs. 1,200; H. V. Chhinmugund Rs. 1,500; S. K. Bhagwat Rs. 5,000; G. B. Pradhan Rs. 5,000; M. J. Wadia Rs. 1,200; V. H. Dongre Rs. 1,000 and D. M. Gupte Rs. 1,000; other pleaders Rs. 8,100; Total Rs. 33,500.

MEETING AT BHIWANDI.

At a meeting held in Bhiwandi Court House of the members of the union club and of the bar and staff of the Bhiwandi Court presided over by the Sub-Judge Abdul Majid Khan Esquire. Rs. 3,412-14 towards the War Loan were promised.

CORPORATION PRESIDENT'S ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In view of the letter published in your to-day's issue from "Dadar" inquiring why certain municipal councillors were sent for by Mr. P. W. Monie, the Municipal Commissioner, to meet him before the meeting of the Corporation on the 12th instant and in view of the Commissioner's letter to Mr. Baptista, would it not be well for Dr. D'Monte to come forward with his own explanation on the subject?

At any rate it seems to me that the Bombay East Indian Association and the Bombay Catholic Gymkhana should take note of Dr. D'Monte's conduct. The object for which the Gymkhana exists was pointed out in one of the letters written to you commenting on Dr. D'Monte's conduct in the business. The ostensible *raison d'etre* of the Bombay East Indian Association is, I may add, the promotion and the advancement of the *Social, Political* and *Educational* interests of the Native Catholic Community of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein. Of this Association Dr. D'Monte is President. I would beg to bring to the notice of your numerous readers the fact that the sense of the community is against Dr. D'Monte's act and that much indignation has been caused.—Yours, etc.,

PRO PATRIA.

20th April, 1917.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said he brought it from an Indian. His Honour declined to believe the accused's statement and convicted him under section 406, I. P. C. His Honour stated in judgment that the offence was all the more serious because it was comparatively easy to carry out. Exemplary punishment was required not only to punish the accused, but to act as a warning. The accused was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 75, in default one month's additional imprisonment.

THE ALIGARH HOCKEY TEAM.

AN AT HOME BY ISLAM GYMKHANA.

The members of the Bombay Islam Gymkhana were At Home to the Aligarh Hockey team on the spacious lawn of the Gymkhana on the Kennedy Sea face, when a large number of friends and admirers of the Aligarh team gave a cordial reception to the visitors. Among those present were the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, and the Hon. Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah. After light refreshments were served, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla in a neat and happy speech referred to the brilliant exhibition of hockey given by the visiting team and hoped that they would always do credit to their *alma mater*—the M.A.O. College, Aligarh, the illustrious foundation of the late Sir Syed Ahmed—and thus further the interest of the fraternity of Islam and the fraternity of sport. The College, said Sir Ibrahim, had already made a name throughout India as a great educational institution and now by their brilliant achievements in the field of hockey they had added a fresh laurel to the college by annexing the Aga Khan trophy for the second time in succession. On behalf of the Islam Gymkhana Sir Ibrahim offered the team his sincere congratulations on their victory.

In the unavoidable absence of Mr. Mirza, the skipper of the team, who had to leave Bombay unexpectedly, Mr. Fateh Mahomed, the Vice-Captain of the team who was garlanded, replied in suitable terms and expressed the hope that they would always try to do credit to their *alma mater* in every sphere of activity and thus deserve the kind words said about them.

With three cheers for Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla and for the Aligarh team the evening's function was brought to a close.

ELTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

TIES 1917.

The following are the drawings and dates of matches of the above tournament:—

FIRST ROUND.

(1) B. E. S. "B" team v. Internationals—27-4-17.
(2) Britannia v. All-Bandra—23-4-17.
(3) John Connon School v. Union Jack H. C.—24-4-17.
(4) Republican S. C. v. Cathedral H. S.—25-4-17.
(5) Y. M. F. Association v. St. Mary's H. S.—24-4-17.
(6) Panchgani H. S. v. Prince H. C.—25-4-17.
(7) Y. M. Hebrew Association v. B. E. S. "A" team—26-4-17.
(8) United H. C. v. Parsi Trinity H. C.—23-4-17.

SECOND ROUND.

(a) Winners of 1 v. Winners of 2—28-4-17
(b) Winners of 3 v. Winners of 4—26-4-17
(c) Winners of 5 v. Winners of 6—27-4-17
(d) Winners of 7 v. Winners of 8—28-4-17

SEMI-FINALS.

(x) Winners of A v. Winners of B—30-4-17.
(y) Winners of C v. Winners of D—30.4-17.

FINAL.

Winners of X v. Winners of Y—2-5-17.
All games begin at 5-30 p.m. sharp.

KARACHI ITEMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, April 21.

The City Magistrate of Karachi has sentenced Govind Morarji to six months' rigorous imprisonment for carelessly running over an old man near the Boulton market in the centre of the city and causing his death.

The Sind College authorities have decided to invest Rs. 60,000 in the War Loan out of its funds.

The Kundanmaan Girls High School of Hyderabad has been granted a large plot of land over 63,000 square feet for playground to be named after Lady Willingdon who visited the institution on her recent visit to Sind.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 22.

The depression in the Punjab has caused nearly general rain in south-east Punjab and submontane districts of the United Provinces and has disappeared. The temperature is remarkably low in North-west India and snow has fallen close to Simla. A few falls of rain have occurred in Assam and Orissa. The chief amounts are:—Muctesar, one inch; Bareilly, Ludhianna, Hissar, a half; Amballa three quarters; Simla one.

Forecast:—A few falls in North-east India.

WEST END CINEMA.

At last the English-speaking peoples have awakened to the dangers of suppressing vital questions of life out of deference to Mrs. Grundy, and the beginning of an age when such topics are dealt with fearlessly has come, for the obvious benefit of all mankind. In the hands of wise men, the cinema can do a great deal of good for posterity. There is a powerful film at the West End Cinema this week—called "Where are My children"—in which the crime so common to "fashionable" women of shirking motherland in order to continue their idle lives of pleasure is exposed. An american Attorney greatly wanted children but his wife was too busy with social gaieties. When in her childless old age her husband asked the question, "Where are my Children?" she was consumed with useless remorse. The picture, splendidly produced, teachers a most valuable lesson to all adults, whose clear duty it is to see it. There are four shows daily at the West End Cinema, at 5-30, 7, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

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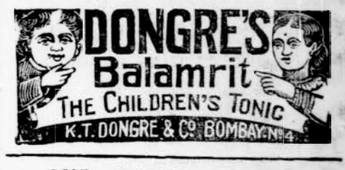

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, April 23, 1917.

FREE TRADERS AND THE COTTON DUTIES.

It is not uninstructive to notice what the leading financial weeklies of London have said on the import duty of 7½ per cent. on cotton fabrics from Lancashire. We purposely confine ourselves to the comments of the "Economist," the "Statist," and the "Investor's Review" which, owing to their breadth of views, generally, on most economic and financial problems, are justly held to stand in the front rank among other contemporaries treating on kindred topics. These three sturdy and exceedingly well-informed and well-edited journals have a value of their own. In their criticism they are known to be least tinged with partisanship. Each is a strong protagonist of the first principles of Free Trade, which it has been the fashion, or rather the cant, of certain protective tariffists to call "Cobdenism," and who are very prone to detect fallacies in Free Trade, blissfully ignorant, or deliberately oblivious, of the fallacies of a most glaring nature in their own favourite doxies. It is the old, old story of being blind to the mote in ones own eye while eager to detect the beam in the eye of another. It can be said to the credit of the three independent and broad minded economic weeklies we have mentioned that they seldom indulge in the one-sided criticisms which disfigure the tariffist organs of every shade of opinion. Their convictions are honest and their criticism free from partisan advocacy. Not that they are invariably correct.

The "Economist," true to its first principles and to the policy it has unswervingly adhered to from the date of its birth, more than sixty years ago, has consistently advocated the broad principles of Free Trade, seldom unbending where others have been able to qualify them by reason of the evolution of new economic facts coming up to the surface. While regretting the imposition of the duty, and yet taking solace in the suggestion thrown out in the debate on the subject in the House of Commons, that the entire fiscal policy of the dependency in connexion with the United Kingdom will be exhaustively considered, it very pertinently points out that the "whole incident is an unpleasantly eloquent example of what is almost bound to happen when politics are complicated by tariffs." The truth of this observation will hardly be gainsaid. Problems of pure trade, when mixed up with politics, provincial or international, have greatly prejudiced the commerce of many a country in the past. Numberless are the instances which the student of economic history can recall in support of this statement, so far as Central Europe is concerned during the last fifty years. France, Italy, Germany, Austria and Russia, have all suffered by reason of politico-economic causes, some of which have wrought war. But it is no use expatiating on this matter. We need only give one instance of such a problem at India's very door, namely, Japanese trade with India and the political treaties, open and secret, which the Government of his Brittanic Majesty has entered into with that of the Mikado. Indian trade, it is superfluous to say, has been no little prejudiced and hampered by reason of these international politics. Why, this very question of the cotton duty on which Lancashire has so vehemently inveighed, at the India Office and in the House of Commons, has its root in politics alone. If the successive Governments at home had been free to flout the fifty-seven Lancashire votes which were the *deus ex machina*, till the recent debate, to spell victory or defeat of the Government, the present troubles would never have arisen. "The Economist" hopes that "the lesson has been learnt by the country and the Government. . . The country has thus learnt, and the lesson has been brought home with special force to Lancashire, that attempts to knit the Empire more closely by means of fiscal bonds may have results quite centrary to those expected by these well meaning measures." It is to be haped that the new fangled schools of "Empire builders" will bear in mind this sentient observation when the "Imperial Conference" meets in earnest to deliberate on "Trade after the War." "Such are the results of political gerry-mandering in the field of trade," so says the "Economist." We devoutly hope that the Imperial Trade Conference will steer clear of this dangerous "gerrymandering" in the field of trade, because it can bode no good to the Mother Country, the Colonies and India.

The "Statist," is also a journal of Free Trade convictions, but it does not disguise that the principles of that trade cannot always be accepted like the inflexible laws of the Medes and the Persians. Economic facts of a new order which come to the surface at important evolutionary periods or at a period like the present war which is an "eye opener" in scores of ways, have to be looked squarely in the face, closely analysed and investigated, and admitted, either partially or wholly, or rejected. "The Statist" says:—"Speaking broadly and generally, it is fair to all parties when taxation is imposed upon imports into a country, that there should be a countervailing excise duty imposed on the manufactures at home." This is beautifully "in accordance with the true doctrine of Free Trade" and no mistake. But here again a nice question of economic casuistry suggests itself. Would any Government ever presume to suggest the imposition of duties to a powerful and wealthy state? India is a dependency only and withal helpless and poor. So the weakest goes to the wall and Lancashire, with its potential influence, has dominated the *one* important indigenous industry not for 22 but for the last 50 years as Mr. Wacha remarked in his speech the other day at the meeting of the Mill-owners' Association. It is this aspect of the Free Trade principle which "the Statist" has unconsciously forgotten. But, be it said to the credit of its spirit of impartiality that our contemporary, in spite of the principles of Free Trade, is constrained to observe that "Lancashire exports to India special kinds of manufactured goods which India either does not produce at all or produces on so small a scale as not to be worth noticing." That is so. But "The Statist" says that Lancashire apprehends that "the mills in India are close to where cotton is grown in India itself and, therefore, the manufacturer in India has an advantage over the manufacturer in Lancashire, and almost inevitably, it is argued, will begin to compete." Our contemporary might have easily reminded Lancashire that the fact that cotton grows in India next door to the cotton manufacturers is not a new fact just discovered. It is as old as India herself,—whether it is the India of the modern power loom or the India of the hand loom weaver of prehistoric and historic times. More, "The Statist" also forgets to say, that, while Lancashire goods are made from American and Egyptian cotton, Indian cloths are made from Indian cotton which is still unable to produce the long staple American variety, even after fully 75 years of innumerable experiments. If the raw-material of the kind is not there, where may competition be expected?

Lastly we come to the youngest of the trio of the economic journals. There is the "Investor's Review," but vigorous and old in wisdom, with a good knowledge of Indian Finance and economics. Who does not know its able editor, Mr. A. J. Wilson who, in years gone by, tomahawked more than one Indian Finance Minister in the later seventies and the eighties. Says that veteran editor. "It is not a grievance founded upon a policy that can be commended or admired but nevertheless it exists, and has been nourished and kept active by the subservience of the Home Government to Lancashire's dictation." Here is a Free Trade journal as strong in his principles as its two contemporaries, but it has the courage to say, without mincing words, that the Home Goverrnment has been throughout subservient to Lancashire, the dictator. This is extremely plain speaking for which all India will honour the writer. But here is a practical suggestion which we would reproduce. In a way it is a method to cut the Gordian knot, but at the same time, it gives a broad hint to our Finance Minister, which is consistent with Free Trade as much as with the principles of modern economists and financiers, to raise as much money as practicable by direct taxation.

> "Would it not be possible for a man of capacity in finance to do away with these cotton duties altogether, whether excise or customs, to sweep them out of existence, and institute some minute direct burden, which skilfully adjusted and prudently administered might enable the natives of India to pay this interest without making them less able than ever to provide enough clothing to cover their naked bodies with decency. But we are not sorry that Lancashire was beaten in the Commons, and by the substantial majority of 140 in a House of 390. Yet the dispute can only be shelved till after the war, when we hope larger conceptions of man's duty to his fellow will come home to dominate the spirit of politician and trader alike."

We hope so too.

A SELF-CONSTITUTED CENSOR.

We publish in another column a letter from the Hon. Mr. Phiroze Sethna in which he gives his version of the part played by him in the affair of Mr. Anantram Vaikantram and the C.I.D., on which we commented on Saturday. Mr. Sethna says he hopes his letter will convince our readers that 'Mr. Anantram is not the truthful person that we make him out to be" and asks, in conclusion, whether he (Mr. Sethna) was not justified in reporting him to the Commissioner of Police, and whether the latter was not justified "in the public interest in instituting proper enquiries in regard to the individual refererred." There is no question of our making Mr. Anantram out to be a truthful or untruthful person. He put certain facts before us, the main incidents in connection with which were corroborated by his counsel. We now have Mr. Sethna's letter also corroborating Mr. Anantram's statement in regard to some of the most important points of his story. Mr. Sethna makes a great deal of his allegation that Mr. Anantram did not tell him in the first instance that he was not the proprietor of the theatrical company that was to give the performance and relates how he took the gentleman to task for not "acting straight" in this respect. The point does not appear to us to be of the least importance. One is not bound to be the proprietor of a theatrical company in order to organise a performance for charity. But it is clear that the impression gained by Mr. Sethna was one for which Mr. Anantram could not be blamed, for it is noteworthy that Mrs. Sirur, with whom the arrangements were discussed,—Mr Sethna preferring that the matter should be referred to this lady,—was not under this false impression, for it was from Mrs. Sirur that Mr. Sethna, according to his own statement, learnt that Mr. Anantram was making a contract with a company and was not himself the proprietor. Mr. Sethna's elaborate indictment against Mr. Anantram on the score of attempting to mislead the War Relief Committee in this respect on his own showing, is without any substance or justification.

For the rest, so far as Mr. Sethna's version of the story differs from that of Mr. Anantram, the matter must be left as a difference of recollection between them. We have shown Mr. Sethna's letter to Mr. Anantram and he sticks to his statement that Mr. Sethna told him that he must bring fifty rupees or the matter would be placed by Mr. Sethna in the hands of the Commissioner of Police. As to this, it appears that when Mr. Sethna, during the performance, drew Mr. Anantram's attention to the paucity of the attendance and asked how the War Fund could be expected to benefit, the latter optimistically expressed the hope that the House might fill up as the performance proceeded. and Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 be realised. At the subsequent interviews, Mr. Anantram states, Mr. Sethna reminded him of this and said "Where is your fifty rupees? Why do you come here empty-handed?" and told him, at the second interview to bring the amount within two days. And there is the fact that Mr. Sethna did place the matter in the hands of the Commissioner. As for the other statements in Mr. Sethna's letter, it is quite true that Mr. Anantram contemplated an action in the Small Causes Court against the proprietor of the Company, and it is on record that he sent him a notice to this effect. While as regards the insinuation that he gave a false address, it is a fact that Mr. Anantram lives at 6, Hanuman Buildings and neither our representative nor the representative of the C. I. D. had any difficulty in finding him there.

While there may be, as we have said, differences of recollection, there is nothing in Mr. Sethna's letter to convince us or any reasonable being that Mr. Anantram is an untruthful person. His story impressed us from the first as being sincere, though he was labouring under natural excitement when he told it. It was told straightforwardly and without contradiction and nothing was concealed, though we have not had the space, of course, to give all the details On the other hand, Mr. Sethna seems to be apt to jump to wrong conclusions and stick to them. He shows us, himself, that Mr. Anantram told Mrs. Sirur that the entertainment was a venture on his part, he having made a contract with the Company, and yet Mr. Sethna has no hesitation in stating later on in his letter, "I certainly took him to task for having troubled the High Court Judge, as also for using the name of the Women's Branch when he knew that the whole business was a venture on his part, *a fact which he studiously kept back from us.*" This accusation of concealment is in direct contradiction of Mr. Sethna's own statement and does not inspire confidence in his self-constituted role as the censor of Mr. Anantram's conduct. As for Mr. Sethna's final query, as to whether he was not justified in placing the matter in the hands of the Commissioner, the only justification he could have had for doing so was an honest belief that Mr. Anantram had been guilty of cheating or fraud of some kind. Did he believe that? Will he produce a copy of the letter he wrote to the Commissioner of Police on the subject and clear up any doubt as to whether he was justified in what he did or whether the Commissioner was justified in instituting an enquiry? We are content to reserve our opinion on this point until the letter is produced. In the meanwhile there is a further point in connection with the part played by the C. I. D. in the matter, to which we desire to draw the particular attention of the Commissioner of Police. We understand that the first police enquiries were made in the last week of March. The matter then appears to have been dropped and nothing further done until the 17th April, the day on which Mr. Anantram appeared in the Police Court to prosecute his late partner for defamation. On the morning of that day Mr. Anantram received the verbal summons to wait upon Inspector Patwardhan at the Office of the C.I.D.

Notes of the Day.

The Dover Raid.

The raid on Dover seems to have been a most inglorious affair from the enemy point of view. Not a single woman or baby was killed, even the Parish church escaped, and after shelling a ploughed field for ten minutes the raiders made off in the hope, no doubt, of escaping the patrols, which came up, however, and punished them severely, two, and probably three, of them being sunk. These raids, from the military point of view, are, of course, both futile and costly and can serve no purpose even as examples of frightfulness. But they can be and are made to serve a purpose in Germany, where they are mendaciously represented as dashing expeditions of great importance. No doubt on this occasion the German public, who are badly in need of a little heartening, will be told that the fortified port of Dover was shelled for a considerable period and much damage inflicted. That is poor consolation for the ominous reverses on the Western Front, but it is the best the German Government can do towards stemming the growing tide of discontent and apprehension.

Sir Francis Burnand.

Sir Francis Burnand who has died at the great age of 81, was one of the greatest, as he was one of the most versatile, of the humourists of his generation. Destined for Holy Orders in the Anglican Church, he became a Roman Catholic while he was pursuing his theological studies at Cuddesdon and decided to read for the Bar. He was called but devoted most of his time to writing skits and burlesques and getting up amateur theatricals. George Meredith introduced him to. "Once a Week" and Lacy, the theatrical bookseller introduced him to Charles Young, the actor, who successfully produced his first well-known play "Dido." After that he wrote continually for Buckstone, Robson and others and produced such famous burlesques and plays as "Black-Eyed Susan" and "The Colonel," and a whole host of one act farces and three-act farcical comedies. Among the former was that ever-green favourite among amateurs "Box and Cox." The latter were mostly adaptations from the French but Burnand managed to give them an individuality of his own, and some of the most popular and amusing of this ephemeral class of play during the seventies and eighties came from his pen. His happiest feature was the comic Frenchman who was never absent from his plays, and was always depicted with delightful humour and without offence to our Gallic friends.

As Editor of "Punch."

In 1862 Sir Francis Burnand, or Mr. Burnand as he then was joined the staff of "Punch" a connection he maintained for no less than forty-four years. Burnand was originaly a contributor to "Fun" but on the editor of that journal refusing one of his contributions, he took it to Mark Lemon, the editor of "Punch," who accepted it and took him on the regular staff. He became editor in 1886. Opinions differ as to whether Burnand was worthy to rank with his predecessors, Mark Lemon, Tom Taylor and Shirley Brooks, but during the early years of his editorship, at any rate, "Punch" showed no signs of deterioration and maintained its reputation as, perhaps, the most brilliant organ of social satire in Europe. It certainly declined in the latter years of his editorship, however, and at the end he had to be asked to make way for a younger and more original man. He was knighted on his retirement in 1902.

"The New Despotism."

In taking us to task for our criticism of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's apologia, our morning contemporary rather over-reaches itself. We have pretty fully indicated the points of our difference with Mr. MacDonald, but we have never impugned his motives. On the contrary we have consistently insisted alike on his ability and honesty. For the "Times of India" therefore to suggest the contrary is disingenuous. The degree of the "Times's" attempted misrepresentation will appear from the following parallel passages:

"The Times." (Saturday).	"The Chronicle." (Friday).
He (Mr. MacDonald) can expect no credit either for his honesty or his courage; unless he toes the line meekly and humbly he is either a perverse malignant or a jellybacked tool.	We earnestly trust Mr. MacDonald will yet shake himself free from the effects of the apparently perilous associations of his recent past, and acquit himself like the signally able and honest man that do is and as the friend which India would fain still recognise in him.

The Petrol Famine.

Bombay has been in the throes of a petrol famine for the past few days, stocks having run down to a bare minimum. Consequently prices have gone up steadily, day by day, to famine rates and yesterday marked the climax of a situation which was threatening to paralyse the motor traffic of the city. Taxi-cars left the stands and took up their positions by the roadside, the drivers being unable to ply for hire for want of petrol. Occasionally a stray car more fortunate than its fellows was to be found but those who were lucky enough to find a taxi that was able to take a fare were few and far between. In one instance fourteen rupees had to be paid for a supply of petrol to take a passenger to Andheri before the driver was able to start. Private owners were in many cases in equal difficulties. A few who keep a supply in stock have been able to run their cars, but many have had to leave them in the garage and one gentleman yesterday offered to pay ten rupees a gallon for ten gallons if he could get that quantity. Fortunately the famine seems likely to come to an end in a day or two, as it is reported that a shipload of petrol arrived in the docks last night.

BRITISH PROGRESS ON THE SCARPE.

BERLIN STRIKERS DEMAND POLITICAL FREEDOM.

THREE ENEMY DESTROYERS SUNK IN ATTEMPTED RAID ON DOVER.

BRITISH PROGRESS ON SCARPE.

ADVANCE SOUTH-WEST OF LENS.

ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS BEATEN OFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 22.

A British communiqué this evening says an enemy attempt to recover Gonnelieu was unsuccessful. Our artillery caught and drove back the attacking troops, and the enemy left many dead.

We made progress on the north bank of Scarpe, eastwards of Fampoux, and also advanced on the line south-west of Lens where two counter-attacks were successfully beaten off. The Germans raided Crater Post, southward of Ypres and a few of our men are missing.

Our aeroplanes carried out useful work yesterday.

ADVANCE ON ST. QUENTIN.

EFFECTIVE ARTILLERY WORK ON WHOLE FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 22.

Reuters correspondent at Headquarters says heavy, deliberate bombardment is proceeding. Our overwhelming artillery is engaged in cutting wire, smashing up trenches and wrecking strong points. There has been a lull in big news but no pause in the preparation creating big news. We have been steadily creeping forward towards St. Quentin and in the extension of, nut crackers which at a pre-arranged moment will close with a snap on Lens.

ADVANCE IN HURTEBISE.

30 000 PRISONERS AND 30 GUNS CAPTURED BETWEEN 9TH AND 20TH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, April 21.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 22.

A communiqué says between the Somme and the Oise three was violent reciprocal cannonading, particularly south of St. Quentin. Between the Aisne and Chemin-des-Dames we continued to make progress on the plateau north of Sancy. As a result of the bombing fight we advanced in the region of Hurtebise. Our barrage four times shattered the enemy attempts to leave their trenches north of Braye-en-Laonnais.

There was intermittent cannonading in the region of Rheims and in the Champagne.

PRISONERS AND GUNS CAPTURED BY ALLIES IN NEW OFFENSIVE.

Altogether thirty-three thousand prisoners and three hundred guns have been captured by the British and French armies between the 9th, and the 20th. April.

ARTILLERY DUEL NORTH OF AISNE.

FRENCH PROGRESS NEAR JUVINCOUR AND COURCY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 7 a.m., April 22.

A French communiqué says north of the Aisne there has been artillery duel in the regions of Manteuil-la-Fosse and Hartebise. The night was marked by violent mutual cannonading east of Craonne and north of Rheims. We progressed here notably south of Juvincourt and east of Courcy. We repulsed an attack against Monthaut in the Champagne.

A GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., April 22.

A wireless German communiqué says the gradual increase in cannonading between the Loos and Arras-Cambrai railway line continues. Troops representing all the German peoples are performing heroic deeds hourly under the heaviest fire, faithful in endurance to death on the mighty battlefields of the Aisne and Champagne.

The French stubbornly attacked near Braye from Paissy Plains, as far as eastward of Craonne and between Prosnes and Suippes.

BRITISH OFFENSIVE NEAR LENS.

THREE ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 0-35 a.m., April 23.

A British communiqué says last night we secured the ground gained Eastward of Fampoux. Fighting continues in our favour Westward and North-Westwards of Lens. We again progressed capturing prisoners and machine guns. We repulsed three counter-attacks.

SHELLS ON CALAIS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.
PARIS, April 23.
Recd. 0-35 a.m., April 23.

The German destroyers fired a few shells into Calais on the night of the 20in. 21ft.

RAID ON DOVER.

FIVE GERMAN DESTROYERS OUT.

THREE CAUGHT BY PATROL VESSELS AND SUNK.

REST FLED IN DARKNESS.

TEN GERMAN OFFICERS AND 108 MEN SAVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 22.

The Admiralty announces that last night five German destroyers attempted to raid Dover. They fired a number of rounds in a ploughed field a few miles from Dover and then steered in the direction of some of our shipping, possibly with the intention of attacking it. They, however, met two Dover patrol vessels and these in five minutes engaged and sank at least two, and possibly three. The remainder fled at high speed escaping in darkness.

Our vessels sustained no material damage and our casualties were exceedingly slight in comparison with the results obtained. Our vessels were handled with remarkable gallantry and dash, and the tactics pursued were a fine example of destroyer work. We succeeded in saving ten German officers and ninety-five men from the sunken vessels.

Later another Admiralty announcement says ten German officers and 108 men were saved.

RAID ON DOVER.

UNOFFICIAL ACCOUNTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 0.35 a.m., April 23.

Unofficial accounts of the raid on Dover state that salvoes of German shells preluding the bombardment were seen at 12-30 in the morning, then a rapid firing followed lasting ten minutes. All shells fell within a radius of a quarter of a mile, and did not do the slightest damage. Silence followed till 1-45, when firing was heard twenty or thirty miles distant, apparently from bigger guns. Flashes were visible moving eastward as the Germans fled. The night was fine but misty. News of sinkings was brought by the British destroyers later in the morning. Two destroyers reached a home port later in the day and were enthusiastically cheered by the fleet for distinguishing themselves.

SINKING OF ARGENTINE SHIP

ENERGETIC NOTE TO GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BUENOS AIRES, April 21.
Recd. 7 a.m., April 22.

The Argentine Government has sent an energetic Note to Germany demanding complete satisfaction for the sinking of the Monteprotegido, and has instructed the Argentine Minister in Berlin immediately to break off relations if Germany evades the responsibility.

REPORTED SINKING OF THE KONGSLI.

RUMOUR PROVES UNTRUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 22.

A telegram from Ymuiden on Saturday evening said the Norwegian relief ship Kongsli was not sunk. She is being towed now to the harbour.

SUNKEN DESTROYER.

THIRTY GERMANS PICKED UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 0-35 a.m., April 23.

Thirty Germans from the sunken destroyers were picked up by Channel trawlers and landed at Dover. They include several officers. There was some booing of crowds, when the survivors were landed last night.

TURKEY AND AMERICA

RELATIONS BROKEN OFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 22.

A telegram from Amsterdam says Turkey has broken off relations with the United States.

MEETING OF BERLIN STRIKERS.

DEMANDS FOR PEACE.

COMPLETE POLITICAL FREEDOM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, April 21.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., April 22.

The "Duesseldorfer Anzeiger" states that at a meeting of Berlin strikers the leaders submitted resolutions demanding from the Government a declaration of its immediate readiness for peace on the basis of renunciation of annexations, also the immediate abolition of the compulsory service law, the liberation of political prisoners, complete political freedom and universal secret franchise. The resolutions were defeated, but by what majority, is not stated.

MARTIAL LAW IN SPAIN TERMINATED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MADRID, April 21.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., April 22.

The state of martial law which was declared last month owing to threatened strikes, has been terminated.

RESIGNATION OF PORTUGUESE CABINET.

LISBON, April 21.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., April 22.

The Cabinet has resigned owing to the rejection by the Chamber of the decree instituting a national economic council to deal with economic and industrial problems due to the war.

FOOD PROBLEM IN SWEDEN.

DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST CONTROL COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
COPENHAGEN, April 21.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., April 22.

Daily, demonstrations are taking place in Sweden against the food control committee. 7,000 workmen paraded at Vesteras and thousands elsewhere, threatening to take the food problem into their own hands regardless of consequences. Two hundred Swedish bluejackets in a body attended the socialist meeting in Stockholm.

FEAR OF STARVATION UNFOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
STOCKHOLM, April 22.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., April 22.

Premier Swartz, in his first statement in the Riksdag, replying to interpellations on the subject of food, recited the various restrictions of exports. He said that the fear of starvation was unfounded. The interpellators regretted that all exports were not prohibited.

A crowd of twenty thousand held a demonstration outside the Riksdag and appointed a deputation to wait on the Government on the subject of the dearness of living.

Socialist Branting, addressing them, exhorted the people to be clam as the new Government was not concealing the situation like its predecessor.

NORWAY TO OBSERVE STRICT NEUTRALITY.

NOT ARMING MERCHANTMEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CHRISTIANIA, April 22.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., April 22.

The Storting has concluded the secret sitting on the question of food and the dangers of navigating the North Sea in relation to foreign policy. No resolution was passed, but it was agreed that strict neutrality must still be observed. It is denied that Norway is about to arm merchantmen.

DEATH OF SIR FRANCIS BURNARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., April 22.

The death is announced of Sir Francis Burnand, formerly Editor of the "Punch."

CONGRESS OF ARMIES

NO RETURN TO PAST POSSIBLE.

"GERMAN MILITARISM MUST BE DESTROYED."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., April 22.

Twelve hundred delegates of armies on the western front assembled in the congress at Mensk. M. Rodzianko and M. Gutchkoff were present. The former, in his speech, emphasised that no return to the past was possible, but the people enjoying liberty must remember their duties to the country. He rejoiced to find that the fighting power on the western front was indestructible.

M. Roditcheff, member of the Duma, received an ovation on declaring that they believed the army would expel the enemy. The Congress responded by shouting "We swear it."

A French colonel and a British major spoke, the former exhorting the soldiers to pay less attention to politics and more to their military duties, the latter exhorting the soldiers to die for liberty if necessary.

General Gurko, commanding the western front, said the new-found liberty would perish unless the soldiers made a great effort. German militarism must be destroyed.

COUNCIL OF WORKMEN AND SOLDIERS.

REPUDIATES IDEA OF SEPARATE PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, April 21.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., April 22.

At a conference of delegates of armies and representatives of the council of wokmen's and soldiers' delegates, the former asked if the latter advocated separate peace.

M. Hokoloff replied that the council repudiated such an idea.

GERMANS REPLACE IRON CROSS ON AEROPLANES.

ONLY INSTANCE OF CHIVARY VANISHED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 0.35 a.m., April 23.

The only instance of the German chivalry in the war hitherto, namely, in regard to aviation, has vanished. The Germans are now replacing their iron cross with pointed wings on aeroplanes by a circle enclosing a small cross with a view to deceiving the Allies. Several mistakes have already occurred.

DECORATIONS TO OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 22.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., April 22.

The following decorations are announced:

Croix de Guerre.—General Haig and William Robertson.

Grand Officer of Legion of Honour.—It General G. F. Milne.

Commander of Legion of Honour.—Commodore Lionel Halsey.

Grand officer of Legion of Honour.—Lt. General Smuts.

Order of Mahomed Ali.—Sir Francis Wingate.

Victoria Cross.—Commander Gordon Campbell, in recognition of the conspicuous gallantry and consumate coolness and skill in command of one of his Majesty's ships in action. Commander Campbell already possessed the Distinguished Service Order.

Grand Cordon of Order of Leopold.—Sir John Jellicoe.

Belgian Croix de Guerre.—Sir John Jellicoe and Vice-Admiral Bacon.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE RETURNS FROM CONTINENT.

CONFERENCES WITH FRENCH AND ITALIAN GOVERNMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 7 a.m., April 22.

The Press Bureau states that the Prime Minister returned to London last evening after holding a series of conferences with the French and Italian Governments.

BRITISH TRADE WITH CHINA.

PROSPECTS OF EXTENSION.

BRITON MUST SHOULDRE THE RESPONSIBILITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 0-35 a.m., April 23.

Addressing the London Chamber of Commerce on the prospects of extending the British trade with China, Mr. Archibald Rose emphasised the necessity for creating a demand for our goods by letting the Chinese consumers see them, also by emulating the foreign rivals in hard work, studying the special needs of the buyers and putting the cost of production, as low as possible. He mentioned that Lancashire producers and exporters were giving serious attention to the question of developing the British cotton and piece goods trade with China. There was no doubt that China offered a wonderful field for engineering enterprise and the British engineering groups should send out well accredited agents to educate the Chinese, regarding the possibilities of mechanical power. Regarding distribution, a way must be found to place the driving force of Britain behind the Chinese and distribute in the interior. Compradores had outlived their usefulness and the Briton must shoulder the responsibility himself.

Mr. Rose advocated the combination of the British exporters and producers, which would assist joint working in China. In order to enable China to increase her exports and thus buy more British manufactures, her internal taxation must be regularised so as to ensure to the provinces, a tangible return from foreign trade, and communications must be improved.

He suggested that small investors in Britain, who were interested in China and small Chinese investors, might provide regular financial assistance for the industrial development of China. He urged that the British producers and exporters should distribute the goods through the British channels, and concluded by saying that the political machinery working through consuls and legations was the mainstay of the British commercial rights in China. The activities and responsibilities of the consuls would increase proportionately with the increase in the British trade. The Foreign Office and the Board of Trade were now attempting to devise means of increasing the efficiency of consular service in order to meet new needs.

Closer co-operation between producer, exporter and official was perhaps what could help most to extend the British trade in China.

THE KING'S APPRECIATION OF FRENCH SUCCESSES.

MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT POINCARE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 22.

The King, in a telegram to the President of the French Republic, says:—

I warmly congratulate you on the great success that attended the efforts of the gallant French army during the past week. The news was received by me and my people with the utmost satisfaction. These victories of our joint armies, I am certain, are an earnest of further steady progress. progress.

(Continued from Column 6.)

result was that enthusiasm which had risen to concert pitch had been damped down, and at least in some quarters the disappointment had been followed by doubts as to whether the course of action that had been decided upon earlier still held good. On that point he, the speaker, felt convinced that the duty of Young Indians was, if anything clearer now, and notwithstanding the actual discouragement which they had received they should make up their minds to make an unqualified success of the Defence Force.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta said that military training would be very beneficial to them and although the conditions were not all that could be desired they should come forward and enlist.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas also spoke. He said he had himself sent up his name to the Commissioner of Police, although the conditions were humiliating.

Mr. B. G. Horniman and Mr. Joseph Baptista were unavoidably prevented from attending the meeting. At the close of the meeting a number of the young men present signed the application forms.

Another meeting for students in connection with the proposed University Corps will be held on Tuesday evening at the same place.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

RECRUITING MEETING

APPEALS TO ENLIST.

A meeting,—one of a series which is being held in Bombay,—took place last night at Morarji Gocukdas Hall, Cavel Street, under the auspices of the Bombay Branches of the Home Rule League, with a view to explaining the terms of recruitment and the necessity for joining the Defence Force at once, to those who had registered their names with the Home Rule League. Among the enthusiastic audience Inspector Patwardhan of the C.I.D., was also present.

The Hon Mr. M. A. Jinnah, who presided, in opening the proceedings, said it had been said that he wished to discourage enlistment of recruits. But he would at once say that he had no desire to discourage recruits coming forward. The position as far as he had been able to understand, he would like to put frankly before them and it was this. When the Indian Defence Force Bill was introduced they were left under the impression that the time had come when the long-standing injustice to the people, namely the barring to the people of military service, had been done away with. The Bill did not give them a very clear idea of what the intentions of the Government were, and they enthusiastically welcomed the Bill and held a meeting in Bombay. They pointed out to the Government then that no distinction of any kind should be allowed to remain between the terms given to the European and Indian subjects of his Majisty, namely with regard to commissions, pay and other privileges.

THINGS REMAINED WHERE THEY WERE.

They, as the representatives of the people, tried to put this view as far as possible in the Imperial Council. But they were told that it was a war measure, and would be in force during the period of the war and for six months after, and the question of the Indians being given commissions remained where it was, and the question of salaries and privileges remained where it was put by the Government under the Indian Army Act of 1911. The position of those who liked to join the Indian Defence would be exactly like that of a sepoy, and he wanted them to understand that clearly. The Government had also notified that they required only a very small force, about 6,000 men for the whole of India, 1,000 men being allotted to this Presidency, and he did not quite understand why they had chosen this particular number, the reason given being that they were not in a position to train a larger number for the moment. They had been told also by the Secretary of State for India that Commissions would be granted to them under the Indian Army Act, when they found the qualified men, which meant nothing more than that they would be made Risaldar Majors, Subhedars etc., and not get the King's Commissions. When they pressed this matter in the Imperial Council on the 23rd March, the Viceroy told them that they would have to reconsider the whole question after the war with a view to organising a second line of defence and that there were germs of that in the Defence of India Force. He asked them further to defer their criticism until the time came for it, and he also asked their co-operation in raising the necessary force.

THEIR DUTY.

Mr. Jinnah thought that the authorities had done everything in their power to mar the scheme. "But we must remember our ideals, our aspirations, and that we are a part of the British Empire. We must remember that the bureaucrats one had the direction of this country were not the only people who have to look after the interests and progress of this country. It is our duty to come forward, in spite of the fact that the authorities has done everything to mar the scheme. The question is: Are we going to mar the scheme also and the interests of ourselves and of the Empire?"

All that was required of them was to supply 1,000 men, and the position was very humiliating. He was painfully aware that the conditions were very discouraging. They were a part of the British Empire, and they knew that the man-power of India must be utilised.

TO STRUGGLE FOR THE RIGHT.

They must struggle for their right. In the meantime they must not mind that the terms were humiliating. The three months' training would be of great benefit to them and when they had once established their right they would have their volunteer force. He exhorted them all to join the force at once.

Mr. Syed Hossain said they had not met their that evening to discuss the principles of Indians joining the Defence of India Force: that had been sufficiently and conclusively dealt with on previous occasions. But a certain readjustment of their point of view had been called for by recent developments in this matter. There was a general impression when the first announcements of the project were made, that the Government had at last made a departure from their earlier policy of restricting the status of Indians in regard to the holding of the King's commissions, but subsequent official statement left no room for doubt that this impression was wrong and that it was not intended to go beyond the obsolete and limited provisions of the Indian Army Act in this respect. The

(Continued in Column 5).

CAUSES OF RUMANIAN FAILURE.

UNSOUND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

NEED FCR THOROUGH REFORMS.

In addition to the purely military factors which entered into the Rumanian reverses a latent but important and deeply-rooted cause of the national misfortunes will be found in the unsound social and economic conditions which, notwithstanding occasional efforts at reform, still prevail in the country, writes "The Times" correspondent in the Balkans.

The system of land tenure, a legacy from medieval times, still keeps a large proportion of the agricultural population, the bone and sinew of the nation, in a state scarcely distinguishable from serfdom. It is from this class that the bulk of the Rumanian Army is drawn. The peasant soldiers form not only the majority, but by far the best fighting material in the army; the town-bred troops are very inferior, both in *moral* and physique.

The greater number of the peasants work on the estates of ,arge proprietors (*boiars*), which are often let out to middlemen. The rule of the middlemen, who are generally speculators in land, is peculiarly oppressive, while the *boiars* have often been absentees from their estates—have spent their time in Bukarest or Paris.

The sytem has tended to produce, on the one hand, a pleasure-loving, self-indulgent aristocracy, and, on the other hand, a dispirited and discontented class of agricultural labourers, whose efforts to ameliorate their position have frequently taken the form of outbreaks, sometimes culminating in wide spread insurrections, such as those of 1888 and 1907. It was hardly to be expected, in these circumstances, that the Rumanian peasant soldier could rival either in martial spirit or in physical strength, the soldiers of nations who are for the most part independent proprietors, who enjoy the fruits of their labour, and realize that they are fighting *pro aris et focis* when called upon to defend their native land. The discontent of the agricultural *proletariat* has been turned to account by the enemies of the country, who in the course of the war have distributed proclamations from aeroplanes declaring that they have come to Rumania as the friends and liberators of the peasants, and exhorting them to rise against their oppressors.

THE KING'S PROMISE.

The fact that the troops have fought in many instances with great bravery must not blind us to the necessity for far-reaching reforms. The peasant soldier has won with his blood the right to possess the soil. A solemn promise of legislation which will confer upon him this right has been made by the King at the opening of the Jassy Parliament. Such legislation will, of necessity, be accompanied, or more probably preceded, by reform of the existing electoral system, which practically confines political power to the wealthier classes. This reform has also been promised in the Royal Speech.

In Rumania to-day, as in Ireland half a century ago, agrarian trouble is largely the outcome of absenteeism on the part of the land-owning class. For this there seems to be no other remedy than a measure of land-purchase carried out, as in Ireland, under the auspices of the State. The social regeneration of the upper class which provides officers for the army, can only be accomplished gradually. Life in luxurious capitals is scarcely calculated to prepare the young men of this class for the hardships of campaigning, or to endow them with the qualities necessary for the successful leadership of men. A step in the right direction has latterly been taken by the institution of a corps of boy scouts, and some of these lads have rendered good service.

In his admirable speech to the Parliament at Jassy, Professor Jorga has pointed out that what has been lacking in the national crisis is, on the part of the upper class, authority which is entitled to respect, and on the side of the lower, liberty which voluntarily respects authority.

Nous avons eu un regime constitutionnel (I quote from the authorizedz French translation), sans libertê en bas et sans autorià en haut, conditions absolument indispensables. . . il nous a manquè la libertê, capable seulement de donner les èlèments de la force et . . . aussi l'autoritè qui est en etat de reunir des èlèments dans cette forme que rien ne peut briser.

No competent observer of Rumanian the war must be followed by a comprehensive and thoroughgolng series of reforms affairs can fail to recognize the truth of these words. The successful conclusion of which will rejuvenate the country and confirm the claim of its Sovereign and Government to direct the destines of the united Rumanian race.

LORD CURZON ON PRESENT MILITARY SITUATION.

POSITION DISTINCTLY ENCOURAGING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 22.

Lord Curzon, speaking at Derby, said that the military position at present was distinctly encouraging. He did not wish them to run away with the idea that the end had come just yet, but there was no doubt that the operations in France during the last fortnight constituted a considerable military victory and had shown the wonderful superiority of our artillery, which had fired four million rounds. Lord Curzon added "keep your eye on Mesopotamia." He declared that the military power of Germany was not yet sufficiently broken to induce her to accept the terms which would be considered reasonable by the Allies.

TALES OF THE C. I. D.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of this morning there appears an article headed "Tales of the C.I.D." in which you recount the experiences of one Mr. Anuntram Vaikuntram with the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund and the C. I. D. You say that you give the story as it has been told to you by Mr. Anuntram but that it is corroborated and vouched for in several important particulars by his counsel, implying thereby that the facts as narrated by you are beyond contradiction. As my name is mentioned in your article I will thank you to publish this letter, a perusal of which will, I hope, convince your readers that Mr. Anuntram is not the truthful person you and his counsel make him out to be.

Mr. Anuntram called at the Women's Branch on March 7th and requested Mrs. Orr, the Honorary Secretary, to allow him to give a Theatrical performance in aid of the Fund. She sent him to me, as on that date I was acting for Mr. J. A. D. McBain, the Honorary General Secretary and Treasurer. Not knowing Mr. Anuntram I preferred to consult Mrs. Sirur, the Hindu Lady Secretary of the Fund. Mr. Anuntram called on this lady on the 8th idem. She telephoned to me that the man had seen her. She said something else, but as the telephone was not working right I did not get her full message. About an hour later Mr. Anuntram called on me again and said that Mrs. Sirur was quite satisfied and that I should give my decision at once as otherwise there would be very little time left for him to advertise the performance and sell the tickets. All this time I was clearly under the impression that Mr. Anuntram was himself the proprietor of the Theatrical Company because he talked of *his company* and what the company proposed to do for the Fund. He offered to pay the entire proceeds after deducting the expenses, by which was meant the rent of the theatre for the night and lighting charges. I asked what he thought the net proceeds would come to and his reply was anything between Rs. 500 and Rs. 600. He further informed me that he had secured the patronage of one of the Judges of the High Court who had promised to be present at the performance and it was very urgent that I should give my decision straightaway. I thereupon agreed to his advertising as he proposed to.

Mrs. Sirur happened to meet me next morning (9th March) when I learnt for the first time that Mr Anuntram had nothing whatsoever to do with the Theatrical Company. When he, therefore, called on me a little later on the same day I taxed him with not having disclosed facts as they were. He admitted that he was not directly connected with the Company and that he had arranged to pay them Rs. 300 and to hand over to us the difference between the gross proceeds and the sum of Rs. 300 promised to the Company. I told him there and then that he had not acted straight in the matter and had I known the real facts that it was nothing more than a venture on his part and not an offer from the Theatrical Company itself I would not have allowed him to advertise in the manner he did. He begged of me, however, not to do so, particularly because the performance was to be on the following evening, the presence and patronage of a High Court Judge was secured, tickets were selling very fast, and the Fund was sure to profit by at least Rs. 500.

The next day the performance came off when the High Court Judge referred to and myself were amongst the audience, but the performance was certainly very poorly patronized. We asked Mr. Anuntram how he possibly expected to be able to hand over Rs. 500 because, to judge from the number of people present, he could do nothing of the sort. He assured us—and it was about 10-30 at this time—that the theatre would be full before midnight and the Women's Branch War and Relief Fund might certainly count upon 'a decent sum.'

He saw me twice at my office after the 10th March, but brought no money whatsoever, saying the would do so later as just then he had had a quarrel with the Theatrical Company and was taking action against them in the Small Causes Court. I certainly took him to task for having troubled the High Court Judge as also for using the name of the Women's Branch when he knew full well that the whole business was a venture on his part and which he studiously kept back from us. It is absolutely untrue to say that I told him that he must give at least something to the Fund to put the matter right. This is purely an invention on his part.

I may state that he gave me his address as Hanuman Building, Lamington Road, where I directed a letter to him but which has since been returned by the D. L. O. I leave it now to your readers to judge for themselves if Mr. Anuntram is a much injured man or a person who should be reported to the Commissioner of Police as I did and is not the Commissioner of Police justified in public interest to institute proper enquiries in regard to the individual referred to?—Yours etc.

PHIROZE C. SETHNA.
Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, Central Office: Mayo Road, Fort.
Bombay, 21st April, 1917.

MAHARAJA SCINDIA'S WAR GIFTS.

GLOWING TRIBUTE BY GENERAL SMUTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., April 22.

In his despatch published in the London Gazette of the 18th instant. General Smuts pays a tribute to the Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior for coming forward in the most patriotic manner at the commencement of the campaign and equipping with a complete medical staff and every comfort a convalescent home for Indian officers and men which was constantly used and was of the greatest benefit. He also took over a sanatorium for convalescent British officers which proved of great value.

MADRAS EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 21.

The Exemption Tribunal resumed its sittings on Friday at the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Egmore presided over by Mr. C. B. N. Pelly and Major Dunlop and Mr. S. D. Pears sitting as members. Captain R. A. Giffen, Adjutant M.V.C. represented the Military authorities.

Mr. Burke, Madras Port Trust, applied for exemption on the ground he was engaged in Government service. The President pointed out that as the applicant was actually employed in Military duty he was *de facto* exempted. Captain Giffen objected to permanent exemption as he might at any time be taken off his present duty when he would be liable for service. No exemption was granted, as while employed on Government service he could not be called out and this was only the ground put forward by the applicant.

Mr. F. Dewsbury, Registrar of the Madras University, applied for exemption on the ground he was engaged on public work which could not be done by anybody else. He placed his case before the Syndicate of the University who supported his application on public grounds. The president did not see why exemption should be granted.

Mr. Dewsbury replied that if exemption were to be granted only for military work he did not see why the High Court Judges should be exempted.

Captain Giffen said the only service which would justify exemption would in his opinion, be something which would tend to shorten or end the war.

Mr. Dewsbury said that his physical condition was such that he would break down under continuous military training.

Captain Giffen replied that an hour a day which would more or less represent what was required could hardly be termed continued military service. Exemption was refused and the applicant was advised to apply for exemption on medical grounds to the Commanding Officer of his Unit.

Sir Hugh Fraser of Messrs. Gordon Woodroffe and Co., applied for exemption for five of his assistants. The staff of the firm had been very largely reduced on account of the war, and he was afraid if it was further depleted, the departments from which men were taken would have to be closed down. On behalf of Mr. Strouts he asked for total exemption and for others exemption from service outside Madras. It was admitted that shipping work of the firm which was on Mr. Strout's hands was of importance, but the President pointed out that a few hours, which he would have to devote to his military duties, would probably not interfere very much with his other work. Mr. Strout's was granted partial exemption, while other applications were refused.

Regarding Mr. Steele's application it was agreed his work in the hides department was of national importance, but he could still find the time to attend drills.

Mr. R. G. Warbrook applied for exemption for assistants of Messrs. Massey and Co., and produced a certificate to show that they were engaged on urgent work for the Ordnance Department. Captain Giffen wished to know how long these contracts were likely to last and how many members of the staff were engaged in that work. Mr. Warbrook replied the contracts were for six months and that four of the assistants were engaged on that work. Two-thirds of their work was munition work. Captain Giffen said that if such people came under military control, Government had power to strike them off duty and place them on munition duty. The question was whether it was one large contract which would last for six months or several small contracts which would terminate any day. Mr. Warbrook said the work would probably last for six months. Captain Giffen said for the next six months there was no likelihood of any one being sent out of Madras, for that would be the period of training. Orders of military authorities were so flexible that every facility would be given to people to do their work as far as possible. The court granted total exemption to Messrs. Warbrook, Harris and Jackson for a period of six months.

Mr. F. E. Hooper, aged 40, applied for partial exemption. He said that his firm had contract to supply for food to the army. If he was taken away from the firm the supply of food would stop. The supply of food was as important as the supply of leather to the army. His staff was greatly depleted, and he had only one assistant at present. The court decided that the matter was one for the Selection Committee.

Mr. Hooper asked whether the court could grant a recommendation to the Selection Committee in his case but the President said it was not in their power. The court said there was not the slightest chance of his request being refused by the Selection Committee.

Mr. Meredith, Hides Inspector, applied for exemption. It was purely Government work in which he was engaged. Total exemption was granted while in Government employ in this capacity.

Mr. Saunders as sale representative in Madras of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas said he had certain Government contracts in connection with the war. Two of the firm's assistants were on active service. He asked for total exemption. His firm's Bombay works were being wholly devoted to munition work. The court decided it was a case for the Selection Committee.

Captain Giffen pointed out it was not the intention of Government to cripple any firm's administration. The Officer Commanding units had ample powers in the matter.

Mr. W. Donald Smith on behalf of Mr. G. M. Smith of Messrs. W. E. Smith and Co., applied for exemption on the ground he was a qualified chemist and was one of the two men who had to see to the dispensing of prescriptions. If he was taken away it might result in a man getting poisoned. Then who would be blame.?

The president remarked perhaps the Selection Committee might be blamed. This was a matter for the Selection Committee as this was not a case of national interest.

Mr. R. T. Menzes of Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co., applied for exemption on behalf of Mr. Herd, travelling Engineer and six others, they being engaged in work connected with the supply of petrol, liquid fuel etc. He considered these men were engaged on work of national importance.

Captain Giffen said that it could not be said that the work was of national importance unless the whole of the oil from Madras was supplied to Government.

Mr. Menzes was quite prepared to let the men be taken for local work. He pressed for exemption.

In the case of Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Ellis, who were engaged in building up installations on the beach which were smashed by the German cruiser Emden. Government had recognised the importance of this work. The court remarked that the fact that these installations were smashed up by the Emden did not make the work military work. Exemption was refused.

Mr. G. K. Walker of Messrs. Walker and Co., applied for exemption on behalf of himself and his assistants. He had personally to do the buying of hides while others had shipping work. All he was concerned about was that the whole lot of his staff should not be cleared out. All were volunteers.

The court said it was a matter for the Selection Committee to decide what percentage of men would be taken.

Sir Bernard Hunter of the Bank of Madras said, he wanted the question to be decided with regard to the Madras staff as well as up country staff. He had applied to Government with regard to the up-country staff but the court had received no orders about the matter. In these circumstances, he applied for the postponement of the matter and promised to give notice when it would be brought up again. The question as to whether the work was of national interest would be argued when the whole matter would be considered. The application was deferred.

Messrs. Parry and Co., applied for exemption on behalf of their assistants and and factory managers. The manufacture of foodstuff like sugar was considered of national importance. To control business of this size it is absolutely necessary to have a minimum staff at the head office. They now reached the minimum. He did not apply for total exemption for anybody.

The president remarked it could not be said that all these men were employed on work of national importance. The question as to who could be spared and who could do special work was for the selection committee to decide. The Tribunal held that Messrs. Parry and Co.'s works were not wholly works of national importance. How far they were works of national importance had to be decided by the selection committee.

The Hon. Mr. Gordon Fraser on behalf of Messrs. Best and Co., pointed out the his staff had been reduced to a minimum by the way in which he had responded to call of the country. His business was a big one, and he would like to know if the Selection Committee would give due consideration to the exact position of affairs in regard to his business.

Major Dunlop explained what the duties of the Selection Committee were. Mr. Gordon Fraser withdrew his application for exemption from general service.

At the Exemption Tribunal yesterday Mr. Gordon Fraser, applied for exemption from general service for Mr. P. C. Reeves who was engaged in leather work for the Government.

Major Dunjop pointed out that the grounds of exemption which the tribunal were empowered to consider, were definitely laid down.

Mr. Gordon Fraser contended that Mr. Reeves was engaged entirely on work of national importance. The court exempted Mr. Reeves from general service.

In the case of Mr. Simon of Best and Co. who tanned hides purely for military purposes, Mr. Gordon Fraser said that his whole time was spent in Government work. Exemption was granted from general service.

Mr. Gordon Fraser then withdrew his application for exemption on behalf of the staff of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., on the assurance that their case would receive sympathetic treatment at the hands of the Selection Committee.

Mr. Gordon Fraser applied for total exemption for himself. He said that the legislative council and the chamber of commerce took up all his spare time.

Mr. Pears said that Mr. Gordon Fraser as President of the Chamber was doing a great deal of work of national importance Exemption was refused.

Mr. C. H. Straker of Messrs. Alfred Young and Co., was granted total exemption.

Mr. Black of the National Bank applied for exemption from general service on behalf of seven of his assistants. The court rejected the application referring it to the Selection Committee.

Mr. Layard, aged 43, of the British Westing House Electric Manufacturing Co., Ltd., applied for total exemption on the ground that he was doing a great deal of work connected with the output of munitions. His case was postponed for subsequent consideration.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Mahomed Azizuddin Hussain Sahib, Collector of Madras, applied for conditional exemption in the case of the members of the councils and members of the Board of Revenue. He applied for total exemption in the case of Police officers.

Captain Giffen said that there were definite orders not to train Police officers There was no need for exemptions in their cases.

The Collector said he had instructions to apply for total exemption in the case of all officers of Police, Medical, Jail and Marine Departments. He also applied for conditional exemption in the case of certain munition workers of the P. W. D. workshops. The court granted total exemptions in the case of officers gazetted or nongazetted in the Police, Jail, Medical and Marine Departments. The cases where conditional exemptions were applied for the Tribunal left to the selection committee to decide.

The District Magistrate of North Arcot applied and obtained exemptions in the case of those officers of the District, who were entitled to the same under the terms of the Government order.

Mr. Michael recruiting officer Angio Indian Force, applied for exemption on the grounds that he was recruiting for the Anglo Indian Force. Madras was his headquarters and he recruited from the whole presidency. The tribunal thought that the applicant ought to make his own arrangements to do his drills. Exemption was hence refused.

POONA EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, April 21.

The Poona Exemption Tribunal met again this morning at the Collector's office to hear and settle claims for exemption presented under the I. D. F. Act. Mr. G. Wiles, I.C.S., presided, the other members being Lieut.-Colonel P. N. Leslie, Cantonment Magistrate, and Mr. J. M. Scott, Agent, Bank of Bombay. Lieut.-Colonel Walker, Commanding Officer, and Captain Kearsey, Adjutant of Poona Rifles, were present to watch the interests of the Corps.

The Tribunal took up the case of 65 clerks for whom the Field-Controller of Military Accounts, had requested partial exemption. The question discussed for some time was whether those under 41 should be placed in local active, and those over 41 in local reserve. Captain Kearsey suggested that ultimate selection of men for service be left to the Selection Committee. Colonel Walker pointed out that men in active companies can be sent out of local area without reference to the Selection Committee unless they are marked for local service. The Tribunal eventually decided to make the following order:—Pending any orders from the Government of India the Tribunal prefers to class these men subject to medical classification as available for general service. It seems inadvisable to close the whole office to the Selection Committee in case of need of the men.

Mr. Arthur Richardson of Phayre Road, Poona, having sent in a certificate of medical board, was granted total exemption.

Charles S. Browne (44), medical practitioner, claimed exemption on the ground that he was not a European British subject. He was prepared to serve if the military authorities would make use of his services as medical man, otherwise he claimed exemption. Colonel Walker pointed out that occasion might and very probably would arise when he could utilize applicant's service in his professional capacity, but he could not say just then what they were likely to do until the occasion arose. The President on this asked the applicant whether he was prepared to leave the manner in which his services might be employed to the Commanding Officer and go on with his training, otherwise, if he persisted in his claim that he was not a European British subject he would have to go before the District Magistrate. The applicant decided to go before the District Magistrate.

Mr. T. Dunn (47), Sanitary Overseer, Kirkee Cantonment, was on the application of the Kirkee Cantonment Magistrate, granted exemption so long as he is employed in his present work and Harold Notau, a photographer, was told he had been granted exemption by the military authorities. Mr. B. H. Robin (34), employed as baker by Messrs. Wyse and Co., bakers, was referred to the District Magistrate as he claimed to be a Roumanian, and Mr. Joseph Stanne Fernandes, employee of Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co., who claimed to be Portuguese subject, agreed to waive the claim if he was assured he would not lose his job by being called out for service.

Mr. A. F. Backhouse (43), photographer, claimed exemption on the ground that strenuous exercise unnerved and so unfitted him for more delicate operations of his calling. It was pointed out to the applicant that as he had been classed medically as (c) this would meet his objection, since he would not be called on for strenuous work. The applicant agreed to withdraw his claim to total exemption.

Mr. Ben Defrece, local assistant in charge of Messrs. Marcks and Co., produced medical certificate showing he was medically unfit for service. He had been 14 years in the Bombay Volunteer Artillery and only wanted to be let off preliminary training which would interfere with his business. He could manage one drill a week and fire the course. The President pointed out tribunal could not exempt the applicant on the ground that his military training would interfere with his work. It was very unlikely that he would be required to do anything difficult since he was classed "C". The applicant expressed himself satisfied with this assurance. The claim for exemption of Ernest Gervise Carlyle, a student, was refused, the President noting against his name that his family claims would be dealt with by the Selection Committee. In like manner the claim of R. K. Irani, military contractor to the S. and T. Corps, was adjourned for, reference to the A. D. S. and T., to show whether the applicant cannot put in 4 hours' drill a week. The last claim dealt with on this day was that of Rustom Dhunjishaw, proprietor of a small ginning mill at Dhulia. This application for exemption was refused and the case referred to the Selection Committee.

CALCUTTA EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 21.

The Exemption Tribunal dealt with ninety cases to-day.

Mr. J. Maden, Chief Engineer of the Improvement Trust, applied for partial exemption. He had served through the Boer War and produced a certificate from Colonel Bird to the effect that he was incapacitated through injuries received in that campaign. He was exempted from active military service.

Mr. Taylor, on behalf of Messrs. Burn and Co., applied for exemption on behalf of fifty-eight members of the firm. His firm was engaged on urgent war work and was carrying out the orders of the Government which were of national importance. The firm had already granted permission to nine of their staff to proceed to the front and by far the majority of the men were volunteers. The men are at present not doing any drills owing to an application for exemption having been submitted. All the men except one, said Mr. Taylor, have been passed by a doctor. Owing to the staff being at present undermanned the Government had deputed two territorials to assist the firm in supervising their work. With the exception of a very few, most of the assistants possessed special technical knowledge. In regard to the men employed in the store department, they were forced to hunt about for material. Five of them were ordered to do local service and the rest were exempted totally till the end of December.

Twenty-four members of John, King and Co., were granted temporary exemption on account of emergency of work.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 21.

The Bengal Provincial Conference was held to-day at Bhowanipur in the Twenty-four Pergunnas. About two hundred delegates and four hundred visitors were present. The Dacca delegates numbering fifty could not come as the steamer carrying them went aground. Mr. Justice A. Chaudhuri, Dr. Sir Rash Behari Ghosh, Mr. R. R. Braunfield and Babu Ambica Churan Mozumdar were present. The number of Mahomedan delegates far exceeded that of the other years and about one hundred *pardanashin* ladies attended.

Mr. Dwarka Nath Chukerbutty, vakil, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in welcoming the delegates said that the conference should not repeat the Congress programme. The conferences should be schools for learning the methods to create materials for the prosperity of the country. He deplored that a large number of young men joined the Law College every year and suggested that they should join the Bengali regiment. To improve the condition of their country they should improve the water channels. That would remove the scarcity of drinking water, improve the fish supply and improve cultivation and sanitation.

Referring to the internments, he said that no one could find fault with the law, but suggested that some trustworthy Bengalees should be associated with the Government. He urged that India hould be governed not by Indians alone but by Indians and Europeans together. He supported the War Loan and appealed to the Government to give this money to England not as a free gift but as loan.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Mr. C. R Das was then formally elected president. He delivered presidential address for two hours in high-flown Bengali. He said that the object of political discussion in Bengal would be to examine the relation that actually existed between the rulers and the ruled, and to decide what such relation ought to be. The object of their political endeavour will be to build up Bengalees into a nation of men, and an adequate discussion of politics will involve a consideration of agricultural questions as well as questions of village sanitation. They had also to consider question of education. After describing the conditions prevailed in Bengal since the advant of British he said that the Swadeshi movement came without calculation. But the time for calculation had come now. After taking a review of the present condition, he said that the education which they now received was a borrowed article. Their knowledge must be of things, and not words, and the chief medium of education must be Bengali. He next suggested a plan of work. The first step would be to organise village unions with executive bodies to look to sanitation, education, water supply and agriculture. Then there was to be district assemblies of 200 to 500 members. In conclusion he urged them to join the Army and help the War Loan. The Conference meets again to-morrow.

MR. GANDHI'S MESSAGE.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST HIM WITHDRAWN.

We have received the following telegram from Mr. Gandhi:

Proceedings withdrawn, under instructions from Government. An official assistance in conduct of enquiry promised. Feel grateful to Government for withdrawal and assistance. Being splendidly helped by local pleaders and others. Messages of sympathy and help received from many quarters which encourage fellow workers and self. During my stay have already visited some villages and seen hundreds of raiyats. Officials have shown every courtesy throughout. Whilst enquiring no public agitation necessary. The issues involved are tremendously great. Hope to place final conclusions before Government and country.

NO NEW NEWSPAPER.

BOARD OF TRADE PROHIBITS PUBLICATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 21.
Recd. 7 a.m., April 22.

The Press Bureau states that the Board of Trade, under the Defence of Realm Regulations, prohibits the publication of any new newspaper.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

WAR LOAN LOTTERY.

SANCTIONED BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Opened in Bombay April 16th, 1917.
Closes in Bombay June 14th 1917.

ONE THOUSAND PRIZES.

All prizes will be in 5½% War Loan Bonds, repayable in 1920.

If tickets are sold to the value of **Rs. 50,00,000**, 5% will be deducted for expenses and War Fund 95% will be devoted to prizes as follows:—

FIRST PRIZE	Rs.	10,00,000
SECOND PRIZE	Rs.	5,00,000
THIRD PRIZE	Rs.	2,50,000
5 EQUAL PRIZES	Rs.	1,00,000
10 „ „	Rs.	50,000
25 „ „	Rs.	10,000
100 „ „	Rs.	5,000
200 „ „	Rs.	2,500
657 „ „	Rs.	1,141

If tickets sold amount to more than Rs. 50,00,0000 the prizes will be increased in value accordingly.

Tickets **TEN RUPEES** each.

NOW OBTAINABLE FROM ALL BANKS

or from the Head Office, Western India Turf Club, Town Hall, Bombay, and all Branch Offices in the City.

The Lottery will close at all Offices outside Bombay City on 31st May, 1917, and in Bombay City on the 14th June, 1917.

The drawing will take place at the Town Hall, Bombay, and will commence on the 2nd July, 1917.

An official list of the prize-winners will be published on the completion of the drawing.

E. F. LANCE,
Ag. Secretary, Western India Turf Club.

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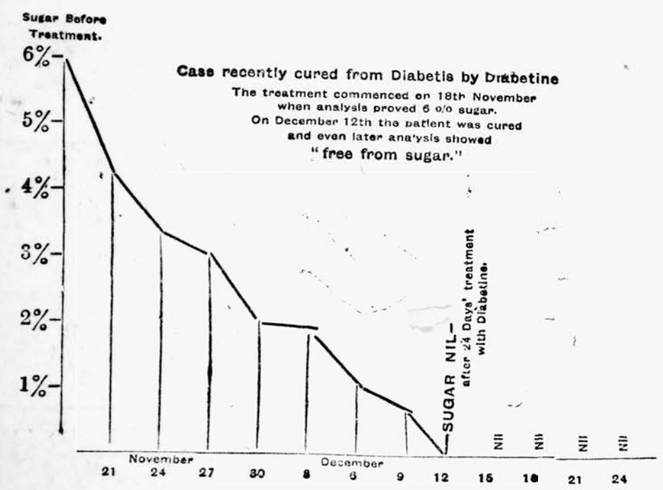
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6%
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MR. SURENDRANATH BANERJEA AT DACCA

SPEECH ON HOME RULE.

(From our Correspondent.)

DACCA, April 17.

Last Sunday there was a huge gathering at the Coronation Park Dacca when Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea, from Calcutta, spoke on self-Government of India and the Defence of India Force. Mr. Banerjea's visit was speciaaly at the invitation of the Dacca People's Association. Babu Anando Chandra Roy, President, Dacca People Association and Mr. Banerjea, spoke for nearly an hour. Mr. Banerjea, in opening his speech made a pointed reference to the union between the Hindus and Mahomedans effected, by the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League in their last sittings at Lucknow. Mr. Banerjea, said that years ago, when he entered public life, he had proved the ambition of seeing the Hindus and Mahomedans. And he rejoiced to think that his life's ambition was going to be fulfilled. He then pointed out that for sometime past there has been a remarkable change, in the angle of political vision, and this has been admitted, even by higher officials like Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Curzon, and General Sir O'Moore Creagh.

At a recent luncheon, given in honour of the Indian representatives in the War Council, Mr. Chamberlain, had said "India self-contained and self-reliant is the storehouse of the Empire. Indians will no more be hewers of wood and drawers of water." Even a reactionary like Lord Curzon, now admits the need for expansion in the Empire. Regarding General Sir O'Moore Creagh, Mr. Banerjea said that the late Commander-in-Chief, writing recently in the "Weekly Dispatch" said that if the recommendations for provincial autonomy contained in the famous Dispatch of 1911, were given effect to great results would have ensued.

Continuing Mr. Banerjea, said that if self-government had been given to Indians, many of the difficult problems of the day would have been easily solved. There would have been a more enthusiastic response to the call of the Empire for men and money. War Loans would have followed freely and recruits for the Bengali Battalions would have come more quickly. Self-government will have a general good effect upon the people, just as it had upon the Boers of South Africa.

Then Mr. Banerjea, criticised the hostile critics of the scheme of self-Government He said that the latter had raised the cry of "Not yet." But this has been the cry of political reactionaries and enemies of human progress in every country. To illustrate this, Mr. Banerjea quoted certain facts from American history. He said that when the Northern States proposed to emancipate the Negro population, the Southern States raised the cry of "Not yet," but in spite of these pessimistic views the Negroes were emancipated and good results have ensued. Referring to the same question, Mr. Banerjea asked as to who was to fix the time, when Indians will be fit for self-Government and what is to be the standard of fitness. If the time was to be fixed by the bureaucracy, then the Indians would have to wait till Dooms day. Regarding the standard of fitness, Mr. Banerjee said that if educational progress were the criterion, then the India'n are more fit to day than the Englishmen at the time of the Reform Act of 1832.

Then Mr. Banerjea discussed the methods that should be employed for the achievent of political progress. Br. Banerjea advocated constitutional methods, and denounced all revolutionary tactics. Revolutionary methods, hamper, rather than help progress. Burke said "Revolution is the last resort of the thoughtful and the intelligent" but peaceful methods cannot fail in India. The greatest evidence of this is the annulment of the partition of Bengal, by constitutional agitation.

Then Mr. Banerjea passed on to the question of the Defence of India Force. He said that the demand by the Indians for self-government should be supported by a readiness in the people to bear arms. At this point Mr. Banerjea quoted a recent remark of Mr. Balgangadhar Tilak to the effect that self-government and self-defence, should go together. Then he made a stirring appeal to the audience to enlist, and so much effect was produced, that on the very spot some 20 men volunteered themselves for military duties. Of these 3 enlisted in the Bengali Battalion and 17 in the Defence of India Force. Mr. Banerjea left on Monday morning for Mymensigh to address another meeting.

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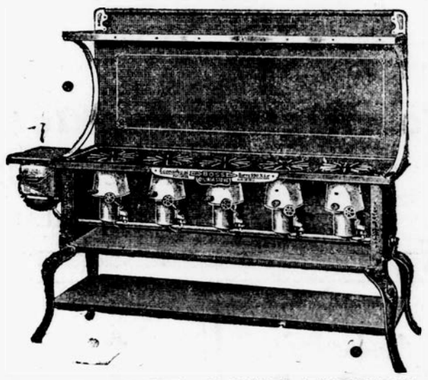

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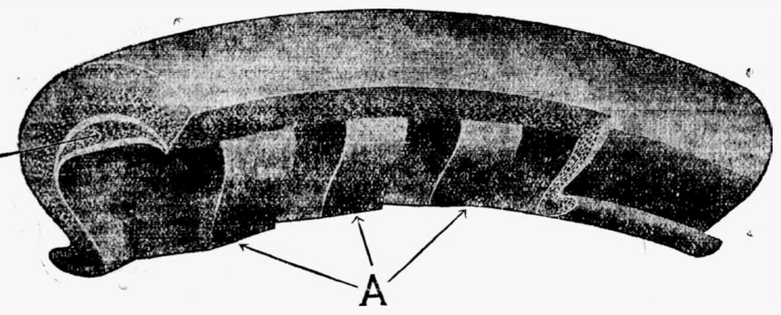

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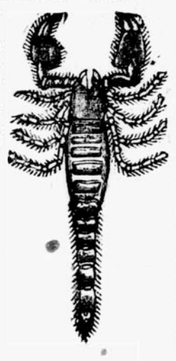

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